The New-York Times.

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RAILROAD ABUSES.

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THE RAILROAD CROSSINGS.

Precautions Taken Against Further Accidents—Willingness of the Hudson River Railroad to Erect Bridges and Lower the Track.

Before again visiting the scene of the recent excitement a TIMES reporter called upon a gentleman of considerable influence and experience in railroad management. This gentleman spoke with great emphasis of the encroachments made by the management of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, and drew particular attention to an act granted for the extension of the charter of this road, an extract of which is as follows: "To lay down a double track or railway from their track on the Fourth-avenue, at Forty-second-street, and up said street to Madison-avenue, and up Madison-avenue to Seventy-ninth, for the use of small cars only."

The limit is here positively stated, and yet the Company in direct opposition to this act carry their cars up to Eighty-sixth-street. A visit was made to the Grand Central Depot in order to observe the extra precautions which had been promised to secure safety to the public. Mr. VANDERBILT, the Vice-President of the Hudson River Railroad, was seen at his office in the depot, and on being questioned about the charge would not admit the fact of any accidents save one, which occurred to the driver of a grocer's cart at Fifty-ninth-street, and was, in his opinion, entirely the result of the obstinacy and recklessness of the driver. Mr. VANDERBILT stated that he was, of course, naturally desirous that every possible precaution should be taken to secure the public from accident of any kind, and such precautions had been taken, and any other means that could free the public from even the fear of danger, it was his intention to carry into effect. Already, he said, over 150 men had been appointed for that service alone, squads of whom were stationed at every crossing from Forty-second-street up to the tunnel at Sixty-first-street. In his opinion the most necessary precaution, and the only safe one, was the building of bridges across Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets. He said this had long been his desire, and last Winter arrangements had been made to put this plan into execution. He was now only awaiting the meeting of the Legislature in order to present a bill for this purpose.

The Vice-President complained of the recent action of the Board of Aldermen, in talking of limiting the speed of trains running between Forty-second-street and Harlem to seven miles an hour. He asserted that this would not satisfy the traveling public, who could go much faster in ordinary conveyances, and was, moreover, in his opinion, prompted indirectly by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, who would gain much in thus injuring the popularity and efficiency of the Hudson River Railroad.

The TIMES reporter here expressed a desire to have some person go with him through the depot and point out the various new precautions taken.

Mr. VANDERBILT sent for Mr. TOUCEY, the manager of the depot and instructed him accordingly.

Upon reaching Fourth-avenue, the danger and difficulties of crossing the tracks at Forty-third-street, and other streets further on, was very apparent. Mr. TOUCEY pointed out that chains had been thrown across most of the crossings, and at others posts were being laid for that purpose. A very large number of men were going to and fro with signals, while at every street, two or more men were placed to conduct passengers across the track. Indeed, it was evident that, as far as it is possible at present, every reasonable precaution has been taken, but until bridges are erected, the place is undoubtedly full of great peril.

Mr. TOUCEY stated that the Company had purchased land on each side of Fourth-avenue, so that the building of the bridges might be effected without any injury or inconvenience to property-owners in the neighborhood. He also said that the management was willing to sink the track where the erection of bridges would call for it, and that at other points they would elevate the track, so that ordinary traffic might pass under with security.

RAPID TRANSIT REQUIRED.

Indignation Meeting at Yonkers—The Hudson River Railroad Requested to Run Quicker Trains Between That Town and Other Places.

An enthusiastic meeting was held last night in Radford's Hall, Yonkers. The hall was crowded by a most respectable audience, comprising the principal citizens of Yonkers doing business in New-York.

Mr. JAMES B. COLGATE, of the firm of TREVOR & COLGATE, Wall-street, was elected Chairman, Messrs. GIBSON, OLIVER and HAMILTON, Vice-Presidents, and Mr. EDGAR F. BROWNE, Secretary. Mr. COLGATE said the wrongs complained of by the people of Westchester County were inflicted on them by one of the largest and most powerful corporations in the country, the Hudson River Railroad Company. The principal question to be discussed was whether the citizens did not pay the railroad company a large remuneration for their outlay of capital, and were entitled in return to receive the accommodation and conveniences of travel required by them. He said that they had poor cars, wretched stations, trains run irregularly, and always behind time. Under the old management some years ago, residents of Yonkers could travel from Chambers-street, New-York, to Yonkers in one hour, while now, after all Mr. VANDERBILT's improvements and alterations, it takes never less, and oftentimes more than an hour and a half to travel from Park-place to that village. The citizens didn't want to, and couldn't see why they should lose this half hour of valuable time.

Mr. OLIVER, Mr. BROWNE and Mr. ELLIS also addressed the meeting briefly to the same purpose. Mr. BROWNE, who presented some resolutions, said that it was the intention of the Committee of Twenty-five to hold similar meetings in every town on the river as far as Peekskill. As the various resolutions were submitted to the audience, considerable discussion arose. Mr. SANDERS, an attorney and an old resident of Yonkers, said the only way to touch Mr. VANDERBILT was through his pocket. The Hudson River Railroad has had for years complete control over the Legislature. He felt sure that no petition that this Committee could send would have the slightest ultimate effect upon the doings of VANDERBILT and company. In the interests of the citizens of this place, there is only one way to decide this matter, and that was for them to have a direct steam-boat line between Yonkers and New-York, and have the line so managed that a boat may leave each place every hour during the day.

The following resolutions were then read:

Resolved, That the convenience of the persons of this road from Riverdale to Peekskill, requires that the special express-trains heretofore running to Thirtieth-street shall be reinstated, so that persons may be able by the elevated road, in some degree to make up the time lost by the detention and slow time at the Hudson River Road.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the residents and property-holders along the line of the Fourth-avenue whose rights have been equally invaded in other directions as set forth by them in the New-York Press; and that we make common cause with them and the up-town residents of New-York in demanding from the road, with the aid of the necessary legislation, rapid transit from the Harlem River to the City Hall through this avenue by depressed tracks and tunneling or otherwise, as shall be deemed most expedient.

Resolved, That a Committee of at least twenty-five citizens be appointed by the Chairman, and that such Committee be instructed to use all honorable means in its power to correct the abuses hereinbefore complained of, and to that end co-operate with other like committees from the other river towns, and in the event the Committee shall deem any action by the Legislature at its coming session necessary to accomplish the reform which the traveling public has so clear a right to demand, that they endeavor to obtain the relief in that direction, and that the Committee be further instructed to investigate and report at a subsequent meeting as to the expediency of adopting other means of travel than over the Hudson River Road to and from New-York.

Resolved, That we hereby express our thanks to the proprietors and constructors of the Elevated Railway, now running between Twenty-ninth and Dey streets, for establishing the practicability of quick transit through the City of New-York, and that we pledge our support to the managers of said railway in all proper efforts to continue and improve it.

Each resolution was read and adopted separately, and finally the resolutions, as a whole, being submitted to the assembly, they were carried amid much cheering.

The Grand Central Depot.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Thanks for your move for our citizens upon the Grand Central Depot. Let it be noticed that but two streets north of the cut at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street provide transit from river to river. Now, the trains on all three roads notoriously and daily pass from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street to Harlem Bridge at a much faster speed than the law provides or allows, and that all that is alleged as dangerous respecting transit near the Grand Depot is applicable at Harlem, augmented by the rapidity of increased speed, and no plan is complete, nor can be, which does not provide safe crossings from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth to One Hundred and Thirtieth-street. This is very imperative, now that McComb's Bridge is closed.

The trains of horse-cars leaving Central Depot in similar style as steam-trains arrive, should be reformed at once. Look at it. Mr. VANDERBILT uses his City route in this way, to the utter exclusion of citizens from this particular line, and, what is worse, to their positive annoyance and detention, as will very plainly appear when these horse trains reach the confluence at Park-row, blocking the transit of all the other cars using that street to the Astor House. Let an ordinance be passed compelling the depot line to leave every three minutes, and that nuisance is abated when enforced.

By what right has a track been laid from Madison-avenue through Forty-fourth-street and New-avenue to Forty-second-street, impeding travel just where there is the greatest necessity of leaving it open and unobstructed. Is not the seizure of property for the depot enough, without confiscating these streets also?

This is done on the same principle, I suppose, as he extends his track on Madison-avenue above Seventy-ninth-street, to wit, because he pleases to do so. Upon the same principle of disregard to law, the engineers of the Central and Hudson River Roads do not come to a full stop at Harlem Bridge. Let the TIMES and our citizens keep the matter moving until the people's supremacy is dominant over this exclusive and arrogant monopoly.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1871.

Are the Signals Sufficient?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The junction of the tracks of the Hudson River and Harlem Railways would be rendered more safe if all trains were made to approach it at a very low speed. As it is, trains bound North on the Harlem Railroad sometimes pass the switch at a rate of about twenty miles an hour, and in case of neglect a serious collision might ensue. We all know what misplaced switches have had to do in the matter of railway accidents, and no precaution would be too great at the above point. NINETEENTH WARD.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 17, 1871.

The Depot Police—Quarrel Between a Captain and Sergeant.

Commissioner BOSWORTH yesterday investigated a complaint against Sergt. JOHN H. MCCULLOCH, who is in charge of the Grand Central Depot, for failing to obey orders in placing Patrolmen CAMPBELL and PINCKNEY on duty at the depot. Capt. GUNNER stated that these men were posted differently from what the instructions given to MCCULLOUGH required, and that when notice was taken of the matter MCCULLOUGH at first said that he had not received any orders, but afterward declared to Superintendent KELSO that he had posted the men according to orders. In his defense before the Commissioner MCCULLOUGH said that he used his discretion in posting the men about the depot, and after considerable wrangling between him and Capt. GUNNER, the case was referred to the Board.

SAMUEL J. CAMPBELL, one of the patrolmen under MCCULLOUGH, was then tried on a charge of saying to that officer, that Detective LAMBRECHT, of Capt. GUNNER's command, was "in with thieves," in consequence of which MCCULLOUGH kept watch of the detective. CAMPBELL positively denied having made the statement, but MCCULLOUGH insisted he had, and after more discreditable wrangling, this second phase of the quarrel of GUNNER and MCCULLOUGH was sent to keep the other company before the Board. Patrolman PINCKNEY, on duty at the depot, was also tried for circulating a false report, in saying that Mr. BUCKOUT, one of the railroad officials, had told him that he would have the depot made into a separate precinct, and taken out of Capt. GUNNER's jurisdiction. PINCKNEY denied having made any such statement, and this case also was referred to the Board.

The South Carolina Kuklux—Action of the Survivors' Association.

The South Carolina (Confederate army) Survivors' Association, at its late meeting in Columbia, referred the following resolution, offered by Gen. KERSHAW, to a committee:

Resolved, That a Committee, to consist of one from each delegation in attendance be appointed to consider and report upon the expediency of some action of this association at the present meeting, disavowing any knowledge on our part of the existence now or at any time heretofore of any societies or organizations having for their object the unlawful deprivation of any class of citizens of this State of the full exercise of all the privileges to which they are entitled under the terms of the recent amendments to the Federal Constitution. Also, as to the expediency of an address to the people of this State, urging the disbandment of all organizations, if any such there be, of the nature popularly known as Kuklux Klans, and generally urging upon our fellow-citizens a faithful observance of existing laws, and a patient endurance of evils which may not be corrected by legislative, political or social reforms.

The Committee subsequently made the following report, which was adopted by the unanimous vote of the Convention:

The Committee to whom were referred certain resolutions inquiring into the expediency of certain action in regard to the so-called Kuklux Klans, respectfully report that, the subject matter of the resolutions being foreign to the objects of this Association, which are all expressed without qualification or reservation in our printed constitutions the Committee deem any action of this body on the subject inexpedient and improper. But, inasmuch as it has been charged upon us that we have participated in or countenanced the organizations referred to, the Committee recommend the removal of such aspersions by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That at no time has this association given countenance or encouragement to any organizations or combinations for the purpose of violating the established laws of the land, or the rights of any person thereunder, and hereby earnestly and solemnly declare their disapproval of all such organizations, if any there be, existing in this State.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Counsel to Geneva All Appointed—The Commissionership of Agriculture—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The counsel for the United States in the Geneva arbitration are now all appointed, the vacancy caused by the declination of Judge CURTIS having been filled by the appointment of Hon. MORRISON A. WAITE, a prominent member of the Ohio Bar, and a resident of Toledo. He was a class-mate of Hon. W. M. EVARTS and Judge PIERREPONT, and is most favorably known to Ohio men as a lawyer of great ability. Mr. WAITE has accepted the appointment. The President will, without doubt, appoint a German to succeed Gen. SIGEL as Collector of the Ninth District of New-York. At present the most prominent name is that of Ex-Supervisor ANDREAS WILLMAN, though others will doubtless be presented. The President recognizes with pleasure the great service done by the Germans in the recent election, and will undoubtedly testify that recognition in a substantial manner.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

There appears to be a lively opposition developing to the confirmation of Mr. WATTS as Commissioner of Agriculture when his name comes up before the Senate. It is claimed that it will be shown that he is lacking in the literary and scientific attainments that the Commissioner of Agriculture ought to possess, as well as the administrative ability essential to the efficient direction of the Department. He has made a great many enemies by the removal of the botanist, Dr. PARRY, it will be remembered, some time ago, and such men as Profs. GRAY and TORREY, it is said, are very strong in denunciation of his action, which was unprecedented in its form, and without any assigned cause. Without any previous intimation, Dr. PARRY received, late in the afternoon, notice that his services would no longer be required. Explanation from the Commissioner's office is to the effect that he had been guilty of disrespect in subscribing a letter, yours, officially, the latter word being underscored. It is said that the vacant position was offered to a well-known botanist, who retorted that no respectable man would accept the appointment till justice had been done to Dr. PARRY. Whatever the result, the contest will be sure to attract a good deal of interested attention.

A USEFUL BOOK.

Chief Clerk FALLS, of the Department of Justice, with a nice appreciation of a public want, has just issued a neat register for the Department, which is a complete hand-book of all the United States Courts, Judges, Clerks, Marshals, District-Attorneys, Registers in Bankruptcy, Commissioners, &c., with the terms of all the Courts, and other like information, making a much-needed and valuable directory.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

This afternoon two English gentlemen, Hon. JOHN BOYLE and JOHN MCLOUGHLAND, the former the principal trustee of the estates of the Marquis of BUTE, and the latter President of the great African Steam-boat line, called on Secretary of the Treasury and the prominent the Government officers. Their business here has reference to the establishment of a steam line between Cardiff, Wales, and New-York or Baltimore, and to obtain information in connection with the investment of capital.

TREASURY RETURNS.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amount to $760,200.

Shipments—Fractional currency	$551,449
Notes	294,756
The Treasurer holds in trust as security for national bank circulation	367,948,950
And for public deposits	15,579,000
National bank circulation outstanding at this date	325,334,497
Internal revenue receipts to day	340,333
Total for the month	6,398,595
For the fiscal year	82,074,068
Balances in the Treasury at the close of business to day—Currency	6,576,966
Coin	93,061,448
Coin certificates	19,029,900

The customs receipts for the week ending Nov. 11, were as follows:

New-York	$2,182,582
Philadelphia	146,221
Boston	443,496
Baltimore	128,306
Total	$2,902,597

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOSIAH GIVEN, Third Deputy, of the Internal Revenue Department, today tendered his resignation to accept the Attorneyship of the Tenth District of Ohio, to which he has been recently elected. The President today appointed HORACE H. HARRISON to be United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee.

The total of the registration of voters in the District of Columbia is 21,412, of which the whites number 12,157 and blacks 9,255.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A bill for the repeal of female suffrage is now before the Wyoming Legislature.

The Louisiana State Fair opened yesterday at New-Orleans.

The body of the late Gen. JUSTIN DIMMOCK, United States Army, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., last evening, for burial.

Gen. ORD takes command of the Department of the Platte, and Gen. AUGUR goes to Texas.

A heavy snow-storm, accompanied with a gale, prevailed yesterday at Omaha. The telegraph wires to San Francisco are down.

There was a very heavy frost at Savannah, yesterday morning, making the fourth of the season. The weather is decidedly cool.

The damage to the Eastern Railroad, Massachusetts, has been repaired, and trains are now running regularly.

Rev. EDWARD A. WHITTIER, of Lowell, Mass., formerly pastor of the Branch-street Baptist Church, has been taken to the insane asylum at Worcester.

The Committee of the Spanish Cortes on the Budget have agreed to report in favor of the tax on the interest of Spanish bonds held at home and in foreign countries.

The Swiss citizens of Washington Friday night celebrated the five hundred and sixty-fourth anniversary of Swiss independence by a ball and banquet.

JOHN BECH, a brakeman on the Central New-Jersey Railroad, fell between two cars of an oil-train at Claremont, yesterday, and was killed. The wheels passed entirely over his body.

Dr. MCLEOD, of London, states officially that he has attended the Queen for over thirteen years, and declares that all reports that Her Majesty had shown symptoms of mental weakness are unqualifiedly false.

The *Standard*, of London, announces that the negotiations between the British and French Governments for the modification of the Commercial Treaty have been broken off. No cause for the interruption is assigned.

The Athletic Base-ball Club, of Philadelphia, have received notice from the Championship Committee that the Athletics have been declared champions, and that the champion pennant awaits their orders.

A dispatch has been received at London from the State Department at Washington thanking the Consuls of the United States in England and on the Continent for their efforts in behalf of the suffering inhabitants of Chicago.

E. H. EWING, W. F. COOPER and W. B. REESE, State attorneys in the delinquent railroad cases at Nashville, Tenn., have addressed a communication to the Legislature in explanation of their demand for large fees, and agree to leave the matter to the Legislature.

The charred remains of JOHN MCDEVITT, the celebrated billiard player, were found, yesterday afternoon, at Chicago, under the ruins of the *Tribune* building. He was last seen on the morning of the fire in front of the building, somewhat intoxicated.

In Lynn, Mass., Friday evening, the wife of JOHN G. CLINTON, a barber, was discovered in their dwelling shockingly burned and dead. As CLINTON and his wife were known to have violent quarrels, he is under arrest pending the inquest.

The steamer *Mary E. Sanford*, while on her trip from Wilmington, N. C., to Philadelphia, sprung a leak and was beached at Hatteras with six feet of water in her hold. She took fire immediately afterward, and was burned to the water's edge. The vessel is a total loss. A small part of her cargo was saved. No lives were lost.

At a meeting of committees of the Anthracite Board of Trade and the Working men's Benevolent Association, held yesterday afternoon at Tottsville, Penn., it was found, from reports presented, that the average of prices of coal for the month, prior to the 10th inst., was 3 [illegible], a decline from last month of twelve cents.

The Washington *Agricultural Report* says: "The returns indicate a larger product of cotton than was expected in October, and promise fairly to make good the moderate expectations of July and August. There have been no killing frosts, and the quality is good in all sections."

The schooner *John Forsyth*, with a cargo of wood, went ashore on the morning of the 17th, twelve miles north of Hog Island, Virginia, and was abandoned by the crew, but was afterward gotten off and brought here by Capt. Jones, of the schooner *Sarah Hawes*. The *Forsyth* was but slightly damaged.

An explosion took place yesterday morning in the Fortress Ehrenbreitstein, opposite Coblentz on the Rhine. Some cartridges ignited in the military laboratory, and a large quantity of fixed and loose ammunition exploded. The building was badly shattered, and three soldiers were killed and many wounded. The immense magazines of the fortress, where a supply of powder is stored sufficient for a ten years' siege, escaped.

THE WEATHER.

Present Condition and Prognostications for the Future.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18—7 P. M.—The area of highest pressure has moved north-eastward into Maryland and New-York, preceded by light northerly winds and clear weather. Light winds and increasing cloudiness in the South Atlantic States. The areas of low pressure have moved slowly eastward into Mississippi and Iowa, with fresh and brisk south-easterly winds preceding them. Rain is reported from Louisiana to Wisconsin. A severe storm has prevailed in Eastern Nebraska, interrupting telegraphic communication with stations beyond.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall decidedly on Sunday from Pennsylvania south and westward. North-easterly winds with threatening weather on the middle and South Atlantic coasts. North-westerly winds with clear weather extend eastward into Alabama and Indiana. Increasing easterly winds backing to north-west on Lakes Michigan and Superior.

WARNING SIGNALS ORDERED.

Cautionary signals continue for this evening at Chicago, Milwaukee and New-Orleans.

Tammany Frauds in the Sixth Senatorial District—Card from Mr. Nachtmann.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While many of the daily papers are endeavoring to show up frauds in our late election perpetrated by Tammany Hall and aided by Tammany Republican inspectors and canvassers of election, I will merely be content in making known to the public the reason of my receiving only 4,095 votes against 7,767 for the Tammany candidate. In many election districts in the Sixth Senatorial District, (especially, however, in the Eleventh Ward,) not one-half of the actual votes cast for me have been counted for me, but have been given to the Tammany candidate. To prove it I will only mention the Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward as an example. This district is bounded by Tenth-street on one side, Eighth-street on the other, and by Avenue B on one side and Avenue C on the other. The whole vote for Senator in this district was 466, of which there were credited to WOLTMAN 360; to WEISSMAN, 87; to NACHTMANN, 8, and to STERNEY, 11. I, in company with a notary public, went in one block in Ninth-street, and in thirty-five minutes time we secured the sworn statements hereby appended of eighteen citizens who voted for me. Now judging from these facts, and taking into consideration the size of this district, the question will be asked, What must have been the extent of fraud practiced in this district?—when in one block probably more than one-third of the whole vote announced was cast for me. And so it was in many more districts—all the fraud practiced being, of course, directed against me, they having no idea of Mr. WEISSMAN receiving so large a vote, nor, in the least, of his election.

MARTIN NACHTMANN.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: We, the undersigned citizens of the State of New-York and United States of America, being inmates of and residing in the Fourth District of the Eleventh Ward, in the City of New-York, do solemnly swear, sincerely and truly declare and affirm, that each and every one of us voted at the election of State and County, on the 7th day of November, 1871, and that we deposited at the poll, being opened at No. 645 East Ninth-street, a ticket for MARTIN NACHTMANN for Senator in the Sixth Senatorial District, in the City of New-York.

Louis Kurz, No. 640 East Ninth-street.
Thaddeus Eisele, No. 630 East Ninth-street.
Moses Greentner, No. 645 East Ninth-street.
W. Kloeber, No. 645 East Ninth-street.
Louis Witte, No. 642 East Ninth-street.
John Heiselmann, No. 609 East Ninth-street.
Leopold Kaiser, No. 605 East Ninth-street.
Z. Trautmann, No. 616 East Ninth-street.
John Wenger, No. 610 East Ninth-street.
William Rubino, No. 610 East Ninth-street.
John Zimmermann, No. 612 East Ninth-street.
Michael Mason, No. 618 East Ninth-street.
William Falkenmayer, No. 645 East Ninth-street.
Christian Sultz, No. 617 East Ninth-street.
Oscar Mismer, No. 645 East Ninth-street.
Frederick Schweizer, No. 635 East Ninth-street.
F. Falkenmayer, No. 645 East Ninth-street.
E. Bryon, No. 645 East Ninth-street.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of November, 1871. WM. B. OBERMANN, Notary Public.

How a Young Thief from Boston Squandered His Stolen Money in the West.

From the Denver (Colorado) News, Nov. 11.

The Associated Press report yesterday announced that the young man HEINS, (?) who recently robbed a Massachusetts bank of $25,000, had been arrested in San Francisco, and added that nearly all the money was found on his person. As we have referred casually to the young man on one or two occasions while he was stopping in Denver, we take this opportunity to inform our readers that he is the party who so lavishly disposed of and unwisely displayed his money, and for whom a party of Denver thieves put up a little game one night.

He was young, apparently unsophisticated, ready to make friends with all strangers, and extremely anxious that they should become acquainted with the fact that he had plenty of money and stood in no danger of being "broke." From Kansas City to Denver he traveled in company with three young men, all strangers to him, and took upon himself the payment of all their bills. He changed his name three times between the above-mentioned parts, and when he got here he had fixed upon Mr. Archer as the best cognomen by which to pass himself off. While here he lived like a "fighting cock," enjoying his champagne suppers, scattering his money far and wide, lavishing costly presents on females and paying the bills of a retinue of male companions. Inviting new-made friends to his room he would take from his trunk a package of greenbacks, which he said contained about $23,000, and assured his guests that he had plenty of funds. He was continually inquiring for a good business location, announcing a dozen times a day that he had $23,000 to invest. Meantime there were detectives on his track, "shadowing" him night and day, but in his eighteen-year-old innocence he had no idea that such was the case, and went on with the extravagant actions which were sure to get him into the officers' hands. Spending about $1,500 in Denver, this Mr. Archer pulled up stakes and turned his face Pacific-ward. About as soon as he arrived in San Francisco his unfamiliar but constant travelling companion at once arrested him, and he is now probably on his way back to Boston, to see his pa and answer for his crimes.

Reported Petrifaction of a Human Body.

From the Lockport Journal, Nov. 14.

In removing the bodies from the town-line burial grounds in the town of Wilson, a remarkable discovery was made. The body of Mrs. WILSON, an aged lady, buried about forty years ago, and the mother of Mr. WM. A. WILSON, was found to be complete in form and features, and perfectly petrified, while in the adjoining grave, the remains of her husband, who was buried about the same time, were nearly extinct. Upon opening the coffin of Mrs. WILSON, the features were found perfect, but of a discolored, dingy appearance. In the operation of taking it out of the grave, one of the feet was broken off, showing the interior to be solid, and as white, hard and brittle as chalk. It was a hard lift for four men to raise the coffin out of the grave, and it was estimated to weigh from five to six hundred pounds. The body was removed and reinterred in Green-Wood Cemetery, as are all the bodies in that burial ground, in compliance with a recent act of the Legislature, under the supervision of the Commissioners.

THE APACHES.

The Recent Troubles in Arizona—A United States Grand Jury Finds Over One Hundred Indictments for Murder—Scathing Official Criticism.

The *Citizen*, published at Tucson, Pima County, Arizona, in its issue of Oct. 28, contains the following report of the United States Grand Jury for that county, the session of which had just concluded:

After a session of nine days this body adjourned on Monday last. According to the report 111 indictments were found—108 for murder and three for misdemeanor. The first two pages of the report refer to examinations of the books of a portion of the Federal offices located in Tucson, and was quite complimentary. It then goes on to recite the deplorable condition of the Territory, growing out of the hostility of the Apaches. This portion of the report is here with given, to wit:

We, the United States Grand Jury for the county of Pima, Territory of Arizona, viewing the anomalous and startling condition of this county and Territory, feel it our bounden duty to further report:

That from the highest character of sworn evidence before this body, we find that in 1860 CACHISE, the head of a patriarchal Indian Government, with upward of forty Indian warriors, resided in this county, near Apache Pass, desiring and being at peace with the United States, and living by theft, robbery and murder in the neighboring States of Mexico, much of his stolen stock being purchased by citizens in the United States; that in 1861, believing that CACHISE had stolen a boy, a Lieutenant of the United States Army violated the hospitalities of his tent in an attempt to seize said CACHISE, and since that, from the most careful investigation, we have been unable to learn that said CACHISE has desired peace with the citizens of this Territory; and the best evidence shows that the few interviews he has had with our officers were mere ruses, to be able to keep up connection with the base of his supplies for ammunition, guns and recruits for his raids, the Indian reservations or points where Apache Indians were fed by the Government of the United States.

We find that at Camp Apache, while the Apache Indians were being fed as prisoners of war, the commanding officer at that camp sold a hatful of ammunition to one of the worst of the Indians, for a turkey for the use of his own table, and he furnished the post interpreter ammunition to trade with the Indians, and also distributed guns to said Indians. That during the time the Apache Indians have been fed under the name of prisoners of war or otherwise at Camp Apache, Camp Goodwin and Camp Grant, in this Territory, they were not disarmed or controlled in any way—drawing their rations on ration days, on the simple promise that they had come as friends, and would remain where the commanding officer would indicate, and if not they would be considered as hostile Indians. They were counted on ration days, and inquiry made after those who were absent, and a pass was given to small parties for a number of days whenever they wished to go hunting or gathering their favorite food. That while being fed at Camp Goodwin a party of Apache Indians left that camp and stole stock from near Tucson. That their trail was followed, and they were attacked. In the attack said Indians, recognizing the Camp Goodwin physician, shouted to him that they thought him their friend, said physician understanding their language and recognizing them as Apache Indians fed at Camp Goodwin. That while being fed at Camp Goodwin a party of Apache Indians left that camp and killed Col. STONE, Deputy Collector of Customs, and five men, capturing the United States mail, on the 5th day of October, 1869. The Chief of the party acknowledged that he committed this act, and has since been fed at Camp Apache.

That while being fed at Camp Grant, three Indians left said camp and joined the party of CACHISE that killed L. D. WOOSTER and TRINIDAD AGUIRRE, on the 21st of March, 1871; that while being fed at Camp Grant a party of Apache Indians left said camp and stole cattle near Tucson; were followed, and one of their number, a well-known Indian at Camp Grant, was killed on the 12th day of April, 1871; that ESKE-VAN-ZIN, with seven other Apache Indians, after receiving tickets for rations at Camp Grant, proceeded immediately to the house of C. MCKINNEY and killed him on the 20th day of May, 1871, and they have since been receiving rations at that camp; that a party of those Indians joined another band of hostile Indians and attacked a train of wagons beyond the Cienega, in this county, and in the encounter one of the Chiefs of the Camp Grant party was killed July 13, 1871; that while being fed at Camp Grant a party of Indians left said camp and killed the Sonora mail rider near Tucson on the 13th day of September, 1871.

We find that the hostile bands of Indians in this Territory are led by many different Chiefs who have generally adopted the policy of CACHISE, making the points where the Indians are fed the base of their supplies for ammunition, guns and recruits for their raids, as each hostile Chief usually draws warriors from other bands when he makes an important raid upon the citizens, or the neighboring State of Sonora, where they are continually making their depredations. We find that the habit of beastly drunkenness has generally prevailed with few marked exceptions among the officers commanding at Camp Grant, Camp Goodwin and Camp Apache, where the Apache Indians have been fed; that the rations issued at these camps to the Indians have frequently been insufficient for their support and unjustly distributed, sometimes bones being issued instead of meat; that one Quartermaster of the United States said he made a surplus of 12,000 pounds of corn in issuing rations to the Indians of Camp Goodwin. We find that a commanding officer, while commanding at Camp Apache, gave liquor to the Apache Indians, and got beastly drunk with them from whisky belonging to the Hospital Department of the United States Government; also, that another officer of the United States Army gave liquor to the said Indians at said camp; that officers of the United States Army at those camps where the Indians are fed are in the habit of using their official position to break the chastity of the Indian women. That the present regulations of Camp Grant with the Apache Indians on the reservation are such that the whole body of Indians on said reservation might leave the reservation, and be gone many days without the knowledge of the commanding officer. In conclusion of the labors of this United States Grand Jury, we would say that 250 of our neighbors, friends and fellow-citizens have fallen by the murdering hand of the Apache Indian, clothing in the garb of mourning the family circle in many of the hamlets, towns and cities of all the States of our country. This blood cries from the ground to the American people for justice—justice to all men.

CHARLES TRUMBULL HAYDEN, Foreman.

Loss of a Brig Off Sandy Hook—The Captain's Wife and Three Sailors Drowned.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, Nov. 18.

Brig *E. P. Swett*, of Bath, Capt. GEORGE PENDLETON, from Philadelphia for Portland, with coal, foundered off Sandy Hook on Friday, the 10th inst. The Captain's wife and three of the crew were drowned. Capt. PENDLETON, who is a resident of this city, arrived home yesterday, and we give his narrative of the disaster and loss of life:

"Left Philadelphia on the 7th for Portland, with a cargo of coal consigned to JAS. H. BAKER of this city. Had usual good weather and made ordinary progress on the voyage until Friday morning, 10th inst., when at 5 o'clock in the morning found myself about ten miles off Barnegat. The wind hauled to the eastward and blowed fresh; kept the vessel off for Sandy Hook to make a harbor. At 1 o'clock, a heavy sea running, the cargo shifted and hove the vessel on her beam-ends, and in one hour from the time the cargo commenced shifting the vessel sunk in eight fathoms of water south-east of Sandy Hook. When we found the vessel was going down we all made for the boat and cut the lashings and slid her down. The boat filled with water and we were all washed overboard. We succeeded in getting all hands on the broadside of the vessel before she sunk, when another sea came and swept us all off the second time. My wife and I clung to each other. I was under water some time with my wife in my arms. When I came to the surface my wife's arms were around my neck. Presently they relaxed and slipped down, and I felt that my wife was dead. I clung to her with my right arm and with my left reached for a topsail brace; my hold slipped from my wife and I saw no more of her. When the sea struck us which washed us off the second time, I was trying to get my wife into the main rigging. After I lost her the second mate said he saw her at a distance from the vessel, but beyond our reach. After clinging to the brace awhile I somewhat recovered, and hauled myself along and got hold of the clew of the topsail. The three men who were lost I did not see after we were washed off the second time. One of them was JOSEPH WHEATLEY, of Scarborough, a widower, with a daughter seventeen years old. The cook was a Brazilian, and the other man lost was a North German, but their names I do not know. Had it not been for the prompt assistance of Capt. MURPHY, of schooner *Jane F. Durfee*, of Fall River, we should all have been lost. He was about three-quarters of a mile to leeward, and saw the vessel go over. He at once hove to, lowered his boat, came to our assistance, picked us up, and carried us to Fall River."

The Captain and four men who were saved lost everything they had, escaping only with the clothes they had on. The brig *E. P. Swett* was built at Arrowsic in 1861, was 201 tons burden, hailed from Bath, and was owned in Bath and Portland. There was an insurance on the cargo.

RUN ON SAVINGS BANKS.

Suspension of the Bowling Green Bank—Depositors Clamoring for Their Money—More About the Guardian.

Following the announcement of the suspension of the Guardian Savings Bank, of which TWEED is President, came the intelligence that the Bowling Green Savings Bank, of which Police Commissioner HENRY SMITH is President, had also suspended payment. The report spread rapidly throughout Wall-street, and was soon confirmed by a visit to the bank at No. 26 Broadway, where a crowd of about 200 depositors were found in the street striving to get their money. Many were unsuccessful, however, as the bank closed half an hour in advance of the usual time. There were $60,000 paid out, being all the money on hand. The officials claimed that the suspension was only temporary. The run on the bank was attributed to the same causes as that of the Guardian Savings Bank. Many of the depositors were laborers and longshoremen, who had placed their scanty earnings in the custody of the bank.

A depositor who asked for his money was informed that HENRY SMITH, the President, had promised to advance $100,000 before the close of bank hours, but had failed to fulfill his promise. The officials thought that the bank would be able to resume payment on Monday. TWEED, who is one of the Directors, was denounced by some of the depositors, who attributed the bank's disability to him. Bitter threats were made against TWEED by working men frightened at the prospect of losing their hard-earned money.

At the Guardian Savings Bank a squad of policemen was detailed to preserve the peace. Mr. JEREMIAH QUINLAN, the receiver of the bank, and the clerks of the bank were busy at work yesterday afternoon and evening squaring up the accounts. It cannot yet be ascertained how much the liabilities of the bank may be. Regarding transactions with the City it has been found that $87,000 were deposited to the credit of the City, while the bank held no City bonds as securities. The principal securities held by the institution are mortgage bonds and mortgages to the amount of about $220,000. Bowling Green Savings Bank is debtor for $60,000.

By Tuesday Mr. QUINLAN expects to have matters so arranged as to give a full statement of affairs to the public.

GOV. WALKER AGAIN.

Singular Treatment by Him of the West Virginia Commissioners.

RICHMOND, Nov. 15, 1871.

To the Editors of the Richmond Dispatch:

SIRS: The following notice appeared in your paper this morning under the heading of "West Virginia Commissioners:"

"Messrs. BENNETT, JACKSON and CAMPBELL, the Commissioners appointed by the State of West Virginia to consider the means of adjusting the financial questions at issue between that State and Virginia, have been here for several days, but have not as yet made an official call upon the Governor, or sent him an official communication. They have, however, applied to the Secretary of the Commonwealth for office accommodations for the pursuit of their work. These the Secretary was unable to accord them, as the State is already renting rooms outside for the use of its officers."

We feel called upon to say a few words in answer to the above, by way of correcting your information, and disabusing the public mind of any false impression resulting therefrom.

The Commissioners did not all arrive on the same day. Messrs. BENNETT and CAMPBELL having arrived before Mr. JACKSON, called on the Governor on the 9th instant, and made known to him the object of their visit. On the morning of the 10th, Mr. JACKSON having arrived about 11½ o'clock, the Commissioners in a body went to the Executive Chamber for the purpose of making an official call on the Governor. He not being present, his Secretary, Mr. OWENS, said that his time had arrived, and he would be in shortly. We stated that we had called officially to pay our respects to the Governor. Mr. OWENS said that if he did not soon arrive he would go and let him know that we wished to see him. We also, in conversation, inquired whether the Governor could assign to us some room in the Capitol where we could meet and examine such public documents as would aid us in the object of our mission. We understood that Mr. OWENS went to see the Governor, and on his return he stated that the Governor said he had no room for us.

We remained for about two hours, visiting the Adjutant-General, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Library. The Governor not making his appearance, we went to the Auditor's office and making known to Mr. TAYLOR, the Auditor, our wish to occupy a portion of one of his rooms, he, with marked courtesy, promptly provided us with a room, where we have been prosecuting our researches.

We do not know what may have inspired the notice in the *Dispatch*, but if it was for the purpose of suggesting a want of official courtesy on the part of the Commissioners, we think the foregoing statement will determine that if there was any want of official courtesy it certainly does not attach to them. As to the statement that we had not addressed to the Governor "an official communication," we reply that on the 5th day of August, 1870, we addressed to him a letter advising him of our appointment, and inquiring whether any action had been taken on the part of Virginia on the subject of our mission, and if none had been taken to inform us whether any channel of communication was open to us. To this letter we received a reply, dated the 7th of September following, inclosing us a copy of a letter addressed to Gov. JACOB, of West Virginia, in which he stated that he was not authorized to appoint any Commissioners to meet us, nor did he indicate that any door of communication with the authorities of Virginia was open to us.

Our visit to the Executive was not with any expectation of entering into any discussion, for that we supposed was concluded by his letter. It was simply a call to pay our respects to the Chief Magistrate of a State in whose service two of us had spent many years, and for which all of us entertained a profound respect.

Very respectfully,
JOHN J. JACKSON,
J. M. BENNETT,
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Commissioners of West Virginia.

The Haytien Medal to Charles Sumner.

From the Boston Advertiser, Nov. 18.

It will be remembered that some months since a costly gold medal was presented to Hon. CHARLES SUMNER by the citizens of the Republic of Hayti, as a mark of gratitude and in commemoration of his services in behalf of their country. Our readers will doubtless also recall Senator SUMNER's letter, in which, while expressing himself not unmindful of the distinguished honor conferred upon him by the presentation, he declined accepting it, on the ground that the services referred to were simply rendered in the performance of his duty as a Senator of the United States, and that the acceptance of the medal would be contrary to the spirit of the Constitution which he had sworn to respect. We learn that the medal has now been forwarded by Hon. STEPHEN PRESTON, Minister-resident of Hayti in this country, to the Haytien Consul in this city, through whom, at the request of the Minister, it has been presented to the State of Massachusetts. Gov. CLAFLIN, in behalf of the State, has accepted the gift and has had it placed in the State Library, where it will remain as an evidence that republics are not always ungrateful.

Appointment of Mr. Gerard as School Commissioner—The Mayor Denies the Rumor of Other Appointments and Resignations.

Yesterday afternoon the following letter was dispatched from the Mayor's office to Mr. JAMES W. GERARD:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1871.

James W. Gerard, Esq., New-York:

DEAR SIR: There is a vacancy in the office of Commissioner in the Department of Public Instruction, caused by the voluntary retirement of a gentleman who, by the discharge of his duties, has in an eminent degree won the approbation of our fellow-citizens, the confidence of his associates, and the respect of all teachers and pupils in the public schools. A vacancy of such a character will be best filled by your acceptance of the trust. Your name has long been a household word in this City, whenever and wherever the subject of public education has been alluded to. I inclose the appointment, and in behalf of my constituents request its acceptance.

Very truly, your obedient servant,
A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor, &c.

The Mayor stated that the appointments of School Trustees and Inspectors could not be made until the 10th of December next.

In reply to questions as to the truth of statements reported by an evening journal to have been recently made by the Mayor, in regard to the resignations of TWEED and FIELDS and the appointment of new Park Commissioners, Mr. HALL said that the reputed interview, as contained in the journal in question, was a pure invention; that no such interview had ever taken place, nor had he ever made the statements contained therein, nor expressed the sentiments in regard to the Reform Party imputed to him.

A Church Burned.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night a fire broke out in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, a wooden structure, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, caused by an overheated furnace. The building was totally destroyed; insured for $12,000 in the Continental and Home.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Parisian Journals Suppressed for Abusing the Government.

Address by M. Gambetta on French Political Movements.

Collision at Sea Between Two American Vessels.

The Assassins of Gens. Thomas and Lecomte Sentenced.

Reorganization of the French Army Rapidly Progressing.

Meeting of the National Congregational Convention at Oberlin.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Suppression of French Newspapers—M. Gambetta's Political Speech—Spanish Promises Respecting Cuba—Collision at Sea.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—A decree has been issued suspending the publication of the newspapers *L'Avenir* and *Le Pays*, for printing articles insulting to the Government. Several additional Courts-martial have been created, the more rapidly and effectually to dispose of the large number of cases of Communist prisoners still remaining to be tried. M. GAMBETTA made his expected speech at St. Quentin last night. His tone was moderate, and the speech had an excellent effect on public opinion. He assured his hearers that no danger at present menaced the existence of the Republic, but reforms were necessary to confirm it, and the people should use their legislation to that end [illegible] in the National Assembly. The citizens should take a more active and practical interest in political affairs, and make their influence felt in the government of the country. To give their power its legitimate effect, he advocated the formation of a National Republican party, and set forth in detail a plan of organization, which is based in many respects upon the American system.

MADRID, Nov. 18.—Gen. SICKLES, the American Minister, has made a statement, called forth by the recent debate in the Cortes on Cuba, and explaining documents recently published. He says it is due to the former Ministers, RIVERO, MARTOS and BECERRA, and the lamented Marshal PRIM, to state that they all and severally assured him that Cuba should be justly treated as a province of Spain, entitled to all the rights granted by the Constitution of 1869. Gen. SICKLES says these promises prevented the American Government from interfering in Cuban affairs.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—News has just been received of a collision at sea between two supposed American vessels, the *Eliza Morton* (Norton?) and the *Agnes* (Campbell). The latter was so badly injured that she sunk. No further particulars are at hand.

Court-Martial of Communists—Army Reorganization.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The trial by court-martial of the parties accused of the assassination of Gens. THOMAS and LECOMTE, has ended. Nineteen of the prisoners were pronounced guilty. VERDAGUER and seven others were sentenced to suffer death, one to imprisonment for life at hard labor, and ten to various terms of confinement. The reorganization of the French Army is making rapid progress. By the end of the year, the strongest strategic positions on the eastern frontier will be occupied by a completely reconstructed and thoroughly equipped *corps d'armée*.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Princess LOUISE is reported to be enceinte.

CUBA.

Political Arrests—Spanish Consul Implicated with the Rebels—Departure of a War-Vessel for Hayti.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—The Government has recently made, and continues to make, arrests of persons more or less implicated in the rebellion in this island. The prisoners are sent to the Island of Pinos for safe keeping. As the evidence in some of these cases is admitted to be hardly sufficient for conviction, it is considered the safest policy to remove the accused to some other point, and avoid the agitation and disturbance likely to be caused by their trial in the Courts of this city. The Consul of Sweden at this port has been banished from the island, and sails to-morrow in the French steamer for St. Nazaire. He is charged with acting as the agent of Señor ALDAMA, and other well-known Cuban refugees. The Spanish man-of-war [illegible] arrived today from Santiago de Cuba. A Spanish war steamer has been sent to Hayti.

National Congregational Conference at Oberlin.

OBERLIN, Ohio, Nov. 18.—The National Congregational Council opened the fourth day's session as usual, with devotional exercises. Dr. POST, of St. Louis, Chairman of the Committee on Unity of the Church, made a report which was incorporated in the records of the Council as a part of its organic work. Mr. CHAMBERLIN, of Chicago, gave an interesting account of the New-England Churches of Chicago as affected by the late fire, appealing to all churches to aid in rebuilding and restoring them to their good work. Rev. E. B. WEBB, of Boston, Chairman of the Committee on Church Literature, made a report, and submitted a resolution commending the Congregational Publishing Society as worthy to receive pecuniary support of churches. Rev. J. P. LANGWORTHY, of Boston, addressed the Council on the Congregational House in Boston, and the Council pledged their support to the house; then the Council appointed a Committee to sum up the action of the Council.

In the afternoon session some resolutions were adopted upon education of young men for the ministry, the support of the American Educational Society, the support of theological seminaries, congregational colleges, consecration of children to the ministry, and encouragement of young men to enter the ministry.

Another Abortion—The Victim Found in the Street.

At 7½ o'clock last night, as Officer VAN RANST, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was patrolling his post, he found a woman lying on the sidewalk in Broome-street, and unable to help herself. The officer's first impression was that the woman was intoxicated, but finding that this was not the case, he procured assistance and conveyed her to the Station house, where she was attended by Police-Surgeon WATERMAN. After recovering sufficiently to tell her story, she stated that her name was Mrs. ELLEN YOUNG, residing at No. 368 Broome-street, and that she had been to a Mrs. PALMER's, at No. 295 South First-street, Williamsburg, for the purpose of having the latter perform an abortion on her. The doctor ordered her to be sent to Bellevue Hospital, where she was taken in an ambulance.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE LEGEND BEAUTIFUL.

"Hadst thou stayed, I must have fled!"
That is what the Vision said.

In his chamber all alone,
Kneeling on the floor of stone,
Prayed the Monk in great contrition
For his sins of incontinence,
Prayed for greater self-control,
In temptation and in trial;
It was Sunday by the dial,
And the Monk was all alone.

Suddenly, as if it lightened,
An unwonted splendor brightened
All within him and without him
In that narrow cell of stone;
And he saw the Blessed Vision
Of our Lord, with light Elysian
Like a mantle wrapped around Him,
Like a garment round him thrown.

Not as crucified and slain,
Not in agonies of pain,
Not with bleeding hands and feet,
Did the Monk his Master see;
But as in the village street,
In the house or harvest field,
Healthful, strong, and undefiled
When he walked in Galilee.

In an attitude imploring,
Hands upon his bosom crossed,
Wondering, yet not terrified,
Knelt the Monk in rapture lost.
Lord, he thought in humble prayer,
Why hast Thou, of all the souls
Thou hast made, chosen me
To reveal Themself to me?
Who am I, that from the centre
Of thy glory, thou shouldst enter
This poor cell, my guest to be?

Then amid his exaltation,
Loud the convent bell appealing,
From its belfry calling, calling,
Rang through aisle and corridor,
With persistent iteration
He had never heard before.

It was now the appointed hour
When alike, in shine or shower,
Winter's cold or Summer's heat,
To the convent portals came
All the blind and halt and lame,
All the beggars of the street,
For their daily dole of food
Freely dealt by the compassionate
And the charitable monk
Of that convent was he.
Who upon his headed knee,
Rapt in silent ecstasy
Of divinest self-surrender,
Saw the Vision and the Splendor.

Deep distress and hesitation
Mingled with his adoration;
Should he go, or should he stay?
Should he leave the poor to wait
Hungry at the convent gate,
Till the Vision passed away?
Should he slight his heavenly guest,
Slight this visitant celestial,
For a crowd of ragged, beastial
Beggars at the convent gate?
Would the Vision there remain?
Would the Vision come again?

Then a voice within his breast
Whispered, audible and clear
As if to the outward ear,
"Do thy duty; that is best;
Leave unto thy Lord the rest!"

Straightway to his feet he started,
And with joyous look intent
On the Blessed Vision bent,
Slowly from his cell departed,
Slowly, as he came, went.

As the gate he passed through, pausing,
Looking through the iron grating,
With that terror in the eyes
That is only seen in those
Who amid their woes and foes
Hear the sound of doors that close,
And of doors that open upon them,
Grown familiar with the terror
Of the breed by which men hunted
But today they kept not their
Like the gate of Paradise,
Seemed the convent gate to rise,
Like a mountain that is moved,
Because of the change he found and wind.
In his heart the Monk was praying,
Thinking of the homeless poor,
What they suffer and endure;
What we see not, what we see;
And the inward voice was saying:
"Whatsoever thing thou doest
To the least of these and lowest,
That thou doest unto Me!"

Unto me! but did the Vision
Come to him in beggar's clothing,
Come a mendicant imploring,
Would he then have knelt adoring,
Or have listened with derision,
And have turned away with loathing?

Thus his conscience put the question,
Full of troublesome suggestion,
As at length, with hurried pace,
Toward his cell he turned his face,
And behold the convent bright
With a supernatural light,
Like a luminous cloud expanding
Over floor and wall and ceiling.

But he paused with awe-struck feeling
At the threshold of his door,
For the Vision still was standing
As he left it there before,
When the convent bell appealing,
From its belfry calling, calling,
Summoned him to feed the poor.
Through the long hour intervening
It had waited his return,
And he met its look of love
Across the bending all the meaning,
When the Blessed Vision said.
"Hadst thou stayed, I must have fled!"

—*Henry W. Longfellow, in the Atlantic Monthly.*

THE PRINCESS BOB AND HER FRIENDS.

She was a Klamath Indian. Her title was, I think, a compromise between her claim as daughter of a chief, and gratitude to her earliest white protector, whose name, after the Indian fashion, she had adopted. "Bob" Walker had taken her from the breast of her dead mother at a time when the sincere volunteer soldiery of the California frontier were impressed with the belief that extermination was the manifest destiny of the Indian race. He had with difficulty restrained the noble zeal of his compatriots long enough to convince them that the exemption of one Indian baby would not invalidate this theory. And he took her to his home, a pastoral clearing on the banks of the Salmon River,—where she was cared for after a frontier fashion.

Before she was nine years old, she had exhausted the scant kindliness of the thin, overworked Mrs. Walker. As a play-fellow of the young Walkers, she was unreliable; as a nurse for the baby, she was inefficient. She lost the former in the trackless depths of a red-wood forest; she basely abandoned the latter in an extemporized cradle, hanging like a chrysalis to a convenient bough. She lied and she stole—two unpardonable sins in a frontier community, where truth was a necessity and provisions were the only property. Worse than this, the outskirts of the clearing were sometimes haunted by blanketed titterdemalions with whom she had mysterious confidences. Mr. Walker more than once regretted his indiscreet humanity; but she presently relieved him of responsibility, and possibly of bloodguiltiness, by disappearing entirely.

When she reappeared, it was at the adjacent village of Logport, in the capacity of house-maid to a trader's wife, who, joining some little culture to considerable inconsistentiousness, attempted to instruct her charge. But the Princess proved an unsatisfactory pupil to even so liberal a teacher. She accepted the alphabet with great good humor, but always as a pleasing and recurring novelty, in which all interest expired at the completion of each lesson. She found a thousand uses for her books and writing materials other than those known to civilized children. She made a curious necklace of bits of slate-pencil; she constructed a miniature canoe from the pasteboard covers of her primer, she bent her pens into fish-hooks, and tattooed the faces of her younger companions with blue ink. Religious instruction she received as good-humoredly, and learned to pronounce the name of the Deity with a cheerful familiarity that shocked her preceptress. Nor could her reverence be reached through analogy; she knew nothing of the Great Spirit, and professed entire ignorance of the Happy Hunting-grounds. Yet she attended divine service regularly, and as regularly asked for a hymn-book, and it was only through the discovery that she had collected twenty-five of these volumes and had hidden them behind the woodpile, that her connection with the First Baptist Church of Logport ceased. She would occasionally abandon these civilized and Christian privileges, and disappear from her home, returning after several days of absence with an odor of bark and fish, and a peace-offering to her mistress in the shape of venison or game.

To add to her troubles she was now fourteen, and, according to the laws of her race, a woman. I do not think the most romantic fancy would have called her pretty. Her complexion defied most of those ambiguous similes through which poets unconsciously apologize for any deviation from the Caucasian standard. It was not wine nor amber colored; if anything, it was smoky. Her face was tattooed with red and white lines on one cheek, as if a fine-toothed comb had been drawn from cheek-bone to jaw, and her for the good-humor that beamed from her small berry-like eyes and shone in her white teeth, would have become seductive. She was short and stout. In her scant drapery, and unrestrained freedom she was hardly statuesque, and her more unpoised attitudes were marred by a savage habit of softly scratching her left ankle with the toes of her right foot in moments of contemplation.

I think I have already shown enough to indicate the incongruity of her existence with even the low standard of civilization that obtained at Logport in the year 1860. It needed but one more fact to prove the far-sighted political sagacity and prophetic ethics of those sincere advocates of extermination, to whose virtues I have done but scant justice in the beginning of this article. This fact was presently furnished by the Princess. After one of her periodical disappearances, this time unusually prolonged,—she astonished Logport by returning with a half-breed baby of a week old in her arms. That night a meeting of the hard-featured serious matrons of Logport was held at Mrs. Brown's. The immediate banishment of the Princess was demanded. Soft-hearted Mrs. Brown endeavored vainly to get a mitigation or suspension of the sentence. But, as on a former occasion, the Princess took matters into her own hands. A few mornings afterward a wicker cradle, containing an Indian baby, was found hanging on the handle of the door of the First Baptist Church. It was the Parthian arrow of the flying Princess. From that day Logport knew her no more.

It had been a bright clear day on the upland, so clear that the ramparts of Fort Jackson and the flag-staff were plainly visible twelve miles away from the long, curving peninsula that stretched a bared white arm around the peaceful waters of Logport Bay. It had been a clear day upon the sea-shore, albeit the air was filled with the flying spume and shifting sand of a straggling beach whose low dunes were dragged down by the long surges of the Pacific and thrown up again by the tumultuous trade-winds. But the sun had gone down in a bank of fleecy fog that was beginning to roll in upon the beach. Gradually the headland at the entrance of the harbor and the lighthouse disappeared, then the willow fringe that marked the line of Salmon River vanished, and the ocean was gone. A few sails still gleamed on the waters of the bay; but the advancing fog wiped them out one by one, creep across the steel-blue expanse, swallowed up the white mills and single spire of Logport, and joining with reinforcements from the marshes, moved solemnly upon the hills. Ten minutes more and the landscape was utterly blotted out; simultaneously the wind died away, and a death-like silence stole over sea and shore. The faint clang, high overhead, of unseen wrens, the nearer call of invisible plover, the lap and wash of undistinguishable waters, and the monotonous roll of the vanished ocean, were the only sounds. As night deepened, the far-off booming of the fog-bell on the headland at intervals stirred the thick air.

Hard by the shore of the bay, and half hidden by a drifting sand-hill, stood a low nondescript structure, to whose composition sea and shore had equally contributed. It was built partly of logs and partly of driftwood and tarred canvas. Joined to one end of the main building—the ordinary log cabin of the settler—was the half-round pilot-house of some wrecked steamer, while the other gable terminated in half of a broken whale-boat. Nailed against the boat were the dried skins of wild animals, and scattered about lay the flotsam and jetsam of many years' gathering. bamboo crates, casks, hatches, blocks, oars, boxes, part of a whale's vertebra, and the blades of swordfish. Drawn up on the beach of a little cove before the house lay a canoe. As the night thickened and the fog grew more dense, these details grew imperceptible, and only the windows of the pilot-house, lit up by a roaring fire within the hut, gleamed redly through the mist.

By this fire, beneath a ship's lamp that swung from the roof, two figures were seated, a man and a woman. The man, broad-shouldered and heavily bearded, stretched his listless powerful length beyond a broken bamboo chair, with his eyes fixed on the fire. The woman crouched cross-legged upon the broad earthen hearth, with her eyes blinkingly fixed on her companion. They were small, black, round, berry-like eyes, and as the firelight shone upon her smoky face, with its one striped cheek of gorgeous brilliancy, it was plainly the Princess Bob and no other.

Not a word was spoken. They had been sitting thus for more than an hour, and there was about their attitude a suggestion that silence was habitual. Once or twice the man rose and walked up and down the narrow room, or gazed absently from the windows of the pilot-house, but never by look or sign betrayed the slightest consciousness of his companion. At such times the Princess, from her nest by the fire, followed him with eyes of canine expectancy and wistfulness. But he would as inevitably return to his contemplation of the fire, and the Princess to her blinking watchfulness of his face.

They had sat there silent and undisturbed for many an evening in fair weather and foul. They had spent many a day in sunshine and storm, gathering the unclaimed spoil of sea and shore. They had kept these mute relations, varied only by the incidents of the hunt or meagre household duties for three years, ever since the man, wandering moodily over the lonely sands, had fallen upon the half-starved woman lying in the little hollow where she had crawled to die. It had seemed as if they would never be disturbed until now, when the Princess started, and, with the instinct of her race, bent her ear to the ground.

The wind had risen and was rattling the tarred canvas. But in another moment there plainly came from without the hut the sound of voices. Then followed a rap at the door; then another rap; and then, before they could rise to their feet, the door was flung briskly open.

"I beg your pardon," said a pleasant but somewhat decided contralto voice, "but I don't think you heard me knock. Ah, I see you did not. May I come in?"

There was no reply. Had the battered figure-head of the Goddess of Liberty, which lay deeply embedded in the sand on the beach, suddenly appeared at the door demanding admittance, the occupants of the cabin could not have been more speechlessly and hopelessly astonished than at the form which stood in the open doorway.

It was that of a slim, shapely, elegantly-dressed young woman. A scarlet-lined silken hood was half thrown back from the shining mass of the black hair that covered her small head; from her pretty shoulders dropped a fur cloak, only restrained by a cord and tassel in her small gloved hand. Around her full throat was a double necklace of large white beads, that by some cunning feminine trick relieved with its infantile suggestion the strong decision of her lower face.

"Did you say yes? Ah, thank you. We may come in, Barker." (Here a shadow in a blue army overcoat followed her into the cabin, touched its cap respectfully, and then stood silent and erect against the wall.) "Don't disturb yourself in the least, I beg. What a distressingly unpleasant night. Is this your usual climate?"

Her graciously, half absently overlooking the still embarrassed silence of the group, she went on: "We started from the fort over three hours ago—three hours ago, wasn't it, Barker?" (the erect Barker touched his cap)—"to go to Capt. Emmons' quarters on Indian Island—I think you call it Indian Island, don't you?" (she was appealing to the awe-stricken Princess.)—"and we got into the fog and lost our way; that is, Barker lost his way." (Barker touched his cap deprecatingly.) "and goodness knows where we didn't wander to until we mistook your light for the light-house and pulled up here. No, no, pray keep your seat, do! Really I must insist."

Nothing could exceed the languid grace of the latter part of this speech,—nothing except the easy unconsciousness with which she glided by the offered chair of her stamp, warmed her hands at the fire, and stood beside the open fire-place.

"Barker will tell you," she continued, warming her feet by the fire, "that I am Miss Portfire, daughter of Major Portfire, commanding the post. Ah, excuse me, child?" (she had accidentally trodden upon the bare yellow toes of the Princess.) "Really, I did not know you were there. I am very near-sighted." (In confirmation of her statement, she put to her eyes a dainty double eye-glass that dangled from her neck.) "It's a shocking thing to be near-sighted, isn't it?

If the shamefaced uneasy man to whom this remark was addressed could have found words to utter the thought that even in his confusion struggled uppermost in his mind, he would, looking at the bold, dark eyes that questioned him, have denied the fact. But he only stammered, "Yes." The next moment, however, Miss Portfire had apparently forgotten him and was examining the Princess through her glass.

"And what is your name, child?"

The Princess, beatified by the eyes and eye-glass, showed all her white teeth at once, and softly scratched her leg.

"Bob!"

"Bob! What a singular name!"

Miss Portfire's host here hastened to explain the origin of the Princess' title.

"Then you are Bob." (Eye-glass.)

"No, my name is Grey—John Grey." And he actually achieved a bow where awkwardness was rather the air of imperfectly recalling a forgotten habit.

"Grey!—ah, let me see. Yes, certainly. You are Mr. Grev the recluse, the hermit, the philosopher, and all that sort of thing. Why, certainly; Dr. Jones, our surgeon, has told me all about you. Dear me, how interesting a *rencontre*! Lived all alone here for seven—was it seven years?—yes, I remember now. Existed, quite, on game, I believe, one might say. How odd! And that I never anything about that sort of thing, you know. I've lived always among people, and am really quite a stranger. I assure you. But honestly, Mr.—I beg your pardon—Mr. Grey, how do you like it?"

She had quietly taken his chair and thrown her cloak and hood over its back, and was now thoughtfully removing her gloves. Whatever were the arguments,—and they were doubtless many and profound,—whatever the exceptions, one must have doubtless hard and enforcing, through by which this unfortunate man had justified his life for the last seven years, somehow they suddenly became trivial and terribly redundant before this simple but practical question.

"Well, you shall tell me all about it after you have given me something to eat. We will have time enough; Barker cannot find his way back in this fog to-night. Now, don't put yourselves to any trouble on my account. Barker will assist."

Barker came forward. Glad to escape the scrutiny of his guest, the hermit gave a few rapid directions to the Princess in her native tongue, and disappeared in the shed. Left a moment alone, Miss Portfire took a quick, half-audible, feminine inventory of the cabin. "Books, guns, skins, one chair, one bed, no pictures and no looking-glass!" She took a book from the swinging shelf and resumed her seat by the fire as the Princess reentered with fresh fuel. But while kneeling on the hearth the Princess chanced to look up, and met Miss Portfire's dark eyes over the edge of her book.

"Bob!"

The Princess showed her teeth.

"Listen. Would you like to have fine clothes, rings and beads like these, to have your hair nicely combed and put up so? Would you?"

The Princess nodded violently.

"Would you like to live with me and have them? Answer quickly. Don't look round for him. Speak to yourself. Would you? Hush; never mind how."

The hermit re-entered, and the Princess, blinking, retreated into the shadow of the whale-boat shed, from which she did not emerge even when the homely repast of cold venison ship biscuit and tea was served. Miss Portfire noticed her absence: "You really must not let me interfere with your usual simple ways. Do you know this is exceedingly interesting to me, so pastoral and patriarchal and all that sort of thing. I must insist upon the Princess coming back; really, I must."

But the Princess was not to be found in the shed, and Miss Portfire, who the next minute seemed to have forgotten all about her, took her place in the single chair before an extemporized table. Barker stood behind her, and the hermit leaned against the fire-place. Miss Portfire's appetite did not come up to her protestations. For the first time in seven years it occurred to the hermit that his ordinary victual might be improved. He stammered out something to that effect.

"I have eaten better and worse," said Miss Portfire, quietly.

"But I thought you—that is, you said—"

"I spent a year in the hospitals when father was on the Potomac," returned Miss Portfire, composedly. After a pause she continued: "You remember after the second Bull Run— But, dear me; I beg your pardon; of course, you know nothing about the war, and all that sort of thing, and don't care." (She put up her eye-glass, and quietly surveyed his broad, muscular figure against the chimney.) "Or, perhaps, your prejudices— But then, as a hermit you know you have no politics, of course. Please don't let me bore you."

To have been strictly consistent the hermit should have exhibited no interest in this topic. Perhaps it was owing to some quality in the narrator, but he was constrained to beg her to continue in such phrases as his unfamiliar lips could command. So that little by little Miss Portfire yielded up incident and personal observation of the contest then raging; with the same half-abstracted, half-unconcerned air that seemed habitual to her, she told the stories of privation, of suffering, of endurance, and of sacrifice. With the same assumption of timid deference that concealed her great self-control, she talked of principle and rights. Apparently without enthusiasm and without effort, of which his morbid nature would have been suspicious, she sang the great American Iliad in a way that stirred the depths of her solitary auditor to its massive foundations. Then she stopped and asked quietly, "Where is Bob?"

The hermit started. He would look for her. But Bob, for some reason, was not forthcoming. Search was made within and without the hut, but in vain. For the first time that evening Miss Portfire showed some anxiety. "Go," she said to Barker, "and find her. She must be found; stay, give me your overcoat, I'll go myself." She threw the overcoat over her shoulders and stepped out into the night. In the thick vail of fog that seemed suddenly to inwrap her, she stood for a moment irresolute, and then walked toward the beach, guided by the low wash of waters on the sand. She had not taken many steps before she stumbled over some dark crouching object. Reaching down her hand she felt the coarse wiry mane of the Princess.

"Bob!"

There was no reply.

"Bob. I've been looking for you; come."

"Go 'way."

"Nonsense, Bob. I want you to stay with me to-night. Come."

"Injin squaw no good for waugee woman. Go 'way."

"Listen, Bob. You are daughter of a chief; so am I. Your father had many warriors; so has mine. It is good that you stay with me. Come."

The Princess chuckled and suffered herself to be lifted up. A few moments later and they re-entered the hut, hand in hand.

With the first red streaks of dawn the next day the erect Barker touched his cap at the door of the hut. Beside him stood the hermit, also just risen from his blanketed nest in the sand. Forth from the hut, fresh as the morning air, stepped Miss Portfire, leading the Princess by the hand. Hand in hand also they walked to the shore, and when the Princess had been safely bestowed in the stern sheets, Miss Portfire turned and held out her own to her late host.

"I shall take the best care of her, of course. You will come and see her often. I should ask you to come and see me, but you are a hermit, you know, and all that sort of thing. But if it's the correct anchorite thing, and can be done, my father will be glad to requite you for this night's hospitality. But don't do anything on my account that interferes with your simple habits. Good bye."

She handed him a card, which he took mechanically.

"Good bye."

The sail was hoisted, and the boat shoved off. As the fresh morning breeze caught the white canvas, it seemed to bow a parting salutation. There was a rosy flush of promise on the water, and, as the light craft darted forward toward the ascending sun, it seemed for a moment uplifted in its glory.

Miss Portfire kept her word. If thoughtful care and intelligent kindness could regenerate the Princess, her future was secure. And it really seemed as if she

challenge. But for many years the appearances on the stage of equine performers were only of an occasional kind. It was not until the rebuilding of Astley's in 1841, that the equestrian drama became an established entertainment. An extensive stage was then added to the circus, and "horse spectacles," as they were called, were first presented. A grand drama called the "Blood-Red Knight," produced in 1810, resulted in a profit to the proprietors of some £18,000, a handsome sum, seeing that the season at that time only extended from Easter to the end of September.

The triumphs of Astley's excited the envy of the Covent Garden managers. COLMAN's drama of "Blue Beard" was reproduced, with Mr. JOHNSON's imitation elephant, and a troop of real horses. The performance was presented on forty-four nights, a long run in those days.—*All the Year Round.*

JOHN KEBLE'S YOUTH.—KEBLE's father was vicar of Coln St. Aldwyns, in Gloucestershire, and his son JOHN was born in 1792, at Fairford, in the neighborhood. In his father's house he saw religion under that pure and quiet aspect, which, thank God, it wears still in thousands of our rectory homes. Both father and mother divided their labors between their four children and Coln, and as regarded the first they lived to reap that harvest which is seldom denied to prayerful piety accompanied by watchful consistency. The love, happiness, and unworldliness of this rural home wrought themselves deeply into KEBLE's character. Home influence surrounded his whole boyhood, for his father's study was his school-room, his father his teacher, and his brother TOM his sole rival. The stirring emulations of the "sixth-form" boys at our public schools, their strong *esprit de corps*, their hearty friendships and soaring ambitions were to him all unknown. Not only was he thus segregated from his boyish kind, but he never worked but when he chose, in order to carry out an educational theory of his father's. But this mode of education, imperfect and hap-hazard as it seems, enabled KEBLE not only to compete successfully for a Corpus Christi scholarship in his fifteenth year, but to enter on his college course with signal credit. Not only this, but the home-taught, home-bred boy went up to Oxford, leaving behind him among his family and friends a reputation for purity and excellence which procured for him the title of "John the Good." And "John the Good" he remained; the pure home atmosphere encircling him like a halo amid the seductive influences of a life of comparative unrestraint. By the force of affinity he fell into a reading set. The atmosphere of Corpus was stimulating, the scholar was surrounded by men who have since become famous, and before long the stirring of ambition, and the desire to do credit to his father's training, moved him to read for first-class honors, both in classics and mathematics. At this time he was morbidly shy, and so afraid of his project being discovered, that he carried on his studies on a chair conveniently near a cupboard, into which he used to thrust his *Principia* hastily on the first alarm of an intruder.

In 1810 he passed his final examination, and won a "Double First," an honor which, in that form, no one hitherto had attained, except the late Sir R. PEEL. For this splendid triumph, of a reserved youth, who had never been trained by the fierce emulations of a public school, neither KEBLE's college nor his friends were prepared. His success opened the way to the distinction of a fellowship at Oriel, and at the age of eighteen he took his place at the High Table of the Senior Common Room, among that remarkable body of men who even then gave the intellectual tone to the university, and which afterward, by the gradual accretion of men of marked ability and kindred thought, became a focus of opinion which went far to revolutionize the Church of England. KEBLE at eighteen, less shy than formerly, but otherwise little changed, found himself compelled to take part in arguments on some of the most agitating topics of thought, and was even then in antagonism to WHATELY, the great questioner of the prevailing creed—High Toryism in Church and State. KEBLE is described at this time and afterward by the friend who knew him best and loved him most, as affectionate, home-loving, easily impressed by scenery and society, given to hearty enjoyment of morning and evening parties, concerts, and dances, as well as of long rambles amid the green ruralities of the west of England, full of fun and humor, (qualities which never totally deserted him, even in the most anxious days of his after life,) and with a profound reverence, which distinguished him at once from the other men of his age. At this time, and throughout life, his veneration for his father was one of his marked characteristics. He received his beliefs and emotions with almost the unquestioning obedience of childhood, as though from an infallible authority. His domestic affections were intense. To the surprise, and often the vexation, of his friends, he made more than once what they called "sacrifices" of positions of honor and emolument, in order that he might remain in the vicinity of Fairford, or actually in his father's house, to attend upon his mother, or to cheer and nurse his sisters. At twenty he gained the Chancellor's prize for both "The Bachelor's Essays" in English and Latin, then an unprecedented feat, and only accomplished twice since, the prize man on one of these occasions being the late Dean MILMAN.—*The Sunday Magazine.*

FIRE AND RAIN.—The atmosphere surrounding the earth contains, as everybody knows, a certain quantity of humidity or watery vapor, supplied by evaporation from the ocean; which is either held in invisible solution in the upper air, or collected visibly in clouds, when it descends in cold weather in the shape of hail and snow, or in warmer weather as rain. When a wide column of air (such, for instance, as a column of air coextensive with the circumference of a large city) is from any cause more greatly heated than the circumambient atmosphere, it begins, in consequence of the diminution of its specific gravity, to ascend into space. The colder air immediately rushes in from all points of the compass to fill up the vacuum, and coming in contact with the heat below, precipitates in rain the moisture which it previously held in solution. Thus the winds that blew so furiously over the unhappy City of Chicago, and the rain that fell in such copious torrents, were alike produced by the immensity of the conflagration. It has often been remarked by historians and philosophers that great battles by sea and land are invariably followed or interrupted by heavy rains. It was not so in ancient times when men fought hand to hand with sword and spear, and armies discharged their arrows at each other; but when vast quantities of gunpowder are exploded, either at sea or on shore, and great heat generated over a large space occupied by the combatants, the rain descends with the certainty of cause and effect.

In like manner, and for a similar reason, rain in such great and populous cities as London, Manchester and Glasgow, is always more frequent and more copious than in the rural districts twenty or thirty miles beyond. The thousands and tens of thousands of chimneys of dwelling-houses—and the taller chimneys of factories—that pour not only smoke but heat into the atmosphere, produce the rain, from which the more sparsely peopled villages and towns, beyond the reach of the too abundant caloric, are comparatively free. The tall chimneys of cotton-mills, foundries, and other factories with which most of our largest cities abound, act on a smaller scale the part played by mountains in the economy of nature. The mountain tops receive and discharge electricity, and the electricity precipitates from the clouds the moisture which they contain.—*All the Year Round.*

TINTORETTO'S CHILDREN AND HOME LIFE.—The painter had two sons, DOMENICO and MARCO, and five daughters, MARIETTA, two named OTTAVIA, PERINNA, and LAURA. DOMENICO, well-known as a more than respectable artist, who worked with and assisted his father in several of his later works, especially in the great "Paradiso," in the *Sala del Maggiore Consiglio*, eventually became the owner and occupier of the house in Venice. MARCO seems to have been a neer-do-weel. And his mother exercised in respect to him the right of "conditioning"—as the phrase in her will has it—his share of his father's property. He is left, in fact, in a sort of tutelage to the discretion of his brother DOMENICO. Nothing further is heard of him.

MARIETTA, whom we shall have occasion to return to again, died before her father, in 1590, at the age of thirty. She was married to one MARIO AUGUSTA, a jeweler, (reckoned in those days as much entitled to rank as an artist as a painter,) but she does not seem to have left any offspring.

PERINNA and one of the Ottavias became nuns in the convent of St. Ann, in Venice. They are by the widow's will recommended to the care of their brother DOMENICO. These two poor women piously worked in silk embroidery a copy of their father's great picture of the Crucifixion, at St. Rocco, for an altar-covering for the chapel of their convent. And there remained a constant tradition among the sisterhood that one of them became blind (as may well be believed) from laboring in that truly tremendous task. ZANDO saw this embroidery in 1813. Of LAURA, nothing is known save that she survived—but probably not for many years—her father and her mother.

The other OTTAVIA was married to a German painter of the name of CASSER; and she became intimately the possessor of the family property. DOMENICO had intended so bequeath the house in which his father had lived and labored, together with the large, and at that day important, collection of casts from the antique and from the works of MICHAEL ANGELO, as an academy for the painters of Venice. But he was led to change his mind; and by will, dated the 20th of October, 1590, left the entire property to his sister OTTAVIA, the wife of BERNHARD CASSER. DOMENICO died in 1594. OTTAVIA outlived all her brothers and sisters, and by a will, dated 8th October, 1615, bequeathed everything to her husband. And by their lineal descendants the house was possessed and inhabited up to the year 1836, and a year or two longer. In that year it was occupied by two brothers, ANGELO and ANDREA CASSER. But very sorely afterward it passed to persons of another name and family. It would seem, however, either that SEBASTIAN CASSER, the German painter, had relatives of the same name settled in Venice in the fifteenth century, or that there are still many descendants of TINTORETTO living. For CASSER is at the present day by no means an uncommon name in Venice.

The elegant little home at the foot of the Ponte di Mori was by no means a cheerless or dull abode. The life within it offered a very striking and favorable contrast to that which might have been observed in the home that poor unhappy ANDREA DEL SARTO made for himself. TINTORETTO's home life was essentially, we learn from RIDOLFI, and may glean from other sources, a sober, dignified and staid one. It was an age when cakes and ale were abundant, especially at Venice—an age of license and much riotous living. But from all such roistering TINTORETTO held himself entirely aloof. But none the less, as has been said, were there happy home hours of genial intercourse and cheerful pleasure in TINTORETTO's home. Music formed a leading feature of those pleasant hours. The old man was himself a performer, and had invented sundry improvements in various instruments.

But doubtless the great centre of attraction and the animating soul of these happy evenings was the painter's gifted daughter MARIETTA. MARIETTA was born in 1560, and was therefore fourteen years old when the house at the foot of the Ponte di Mori was purchased. And sixteen years after that purchase she died, as we know, a wife. But it would seem that notwithstanding her marriage she remained an inmate of her father's house. There are many indications of her having been, at all events, an habitual frequenter of it; and we know that she died in it.

LAURA also was doubtless an inmate of her father's house, and a member of the pleasant society to be found there. OTTAVIA, the German artist's wife, was naturally often there with her husband. The two other daughters—the two poor nuns—were of course in their convent.

But MARIETTA was, as has been said, the soul and leading spirit of the artistic gathering in her father's house. How great a promise she had already given in her father's art—nay how much she had already achieved—when snatched away by an early death, is well known to all students of the history of art. But MARIETTA was also highly gifted as a musician. She was a player on the lute, and on the *gravicembalo*.—*T. A. Trollope in Saint Paul's Magazine.*

BLACKFRIARS THEATER.—And now we come to the event that connects the old monastic ground with the name of the great genius of England. JAMES BURBAGE, SHAKESPEARE's friend and fellow-actor, and other servants of the Earl of LEICESTER, tormented out of the city by the angry edicts of over-scrupulous Lord Mayors, took shelter in the precinct, and there, in 1576, erected a play-house, (Play-house Yard.) Every attempt was in vain made to crush the intruders. About the year 1596, according to the best authorities, the young SHAKESPEARE came to London and joined the company at the Blackfriars Theatre. Only three years later we find the new arrival (and this is one of the unsolvable mysteries of SHAKESPEARE's life) one of sixteen sharers in the prosperous though persecuted theatre. It is true that Mr. HALLIWELL has lately discovered that he was not exactly a proprietor, but only an actor receiving a share of the profits of the house, exclusive of the galleries, (the boxes and dress circle of those days,) but this is after all only a lessening of the difficulty, and it is almost as remarkable that a young unknown Warwickshire poet should receive such profits, as it is that he should have held a sixteenth of the whole property. Without the generous patronage of some such patron as the Earl of SOUTHAMPTON or Lord BROOKE, how could the young actor have moved? He was twenty-six and may have written "Venus and Adonis" or "Lucrece," yet the first of these poems was not published until 1593. He may have already adapted one or two tolerably successful historical plays, and, as Mr. COLLIER thinks, might have written the "Comedy of Errors," "Love's Labor Lost," or the "Two Gentlemen of Verona." One thing is certain, that in 1587 five companies of players, including the Blackfriars company, performed at Stratford, and in his native town Mr. COLLIER thinks SHAKESPEARE first proved himself useful to his new comrades.

In 1589 the Lord Mayor closed two theatres for ridiculing the Puritans. BURBAGE and his friends, alarmed at this, petitioned the Privy Council, and pleaded that they had never introduced into their plays matters of state or religion. The Blackfriars company, in 1599, began to build a Summer theatre, the Globe, in Southwark; and Mr. COLLIER, remembering that this was the very year "Venus and Adonis" was published, attributes some great gift of the Earl to SHAKESPEARE to have immediately followed this poem, which was dedicated to SOUTHAMPTON. That money may have gone to build the Globe. By 1594 the poet had written "Richard the Second" and "Richard the Third," and must have been recognized as a great writer. In 1596, we find SHAKESPEARE and his partners (only eight now) petitioning the Privy Council to allow them to repair and enlarge their theatre, which the Puritans of Blackfriars wanted to close. The Council allowed the repairs, but forbade the enlargement. At this time, SHAKESPEARE was living near the Bear Garden, Southwark, to be close to the Globe. He was now evidently a thriving, "warm" man, for, in 1597, he bought for £60 New Place, one of the best houses in Stratford. In 1613 we find SHAKESPEARE purchasing a plot of ground not far from Blackfriars Theatre, and abutting upon a street leading down to Puddle Wharf, "right against the King's majesty's wardrobe;" but he had retired to Stratford, and given up London and the stage before this. The deed of this sale was sold in 1841 for £143 5s.

In 1608 the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London made a final attempt to crush the Blackfriars players, but failing to prove to the Lord Chancellor that the city had ever exercised any authority within the precinct and liberty of Blackfriars, their cause fell to the ground. The corporation then opened a negotiation for purchase with BURBAGE, SHAKESPEARE and the other (now made) shareholders. The players asked about £7,000, SHAKESPEARE's four shares being valued at £1,433 6s. 8d., including the wardrobe and properties, estimated at £500. His income at this time Mr. COLLIER estimates at £400 a year. The Blackfriars Theatre was pulled down in CROMWELL's time, 1655, and houses built in its room.—*All the Year Round.*

MRS. SIDDONS' FIRST STUDY OF LADY MACBETH.—It was my custom to study my characters at night, when all the domestic cares and business of the day were over. On the night preceding that in which I was to appear for the first time in this part, I shut myself up as usual, when all the family had retired, and commenced my study of *Lady Macbeth*. As the character is very short, I thought I should soon accomplish it. Being then only twenty years of age, I believed, as many others do believe, that little more was necessary than to get the words into my head, for the necessity of discrimination and the development of character, at that time of my life, had scarcely entered into my imagination. I went on with tolerable composure, in the silence of the night (a night I never can forget) till I came to the sleep-walking scene, when the business of the scene rose to a degree which made it impossible for me to go farther. I snuffed up my candle, and hurried out of the room in a paroxysm of terror. My dress was of silk, and the rustling of it, as I ascended the stairs to go to bed, seemed to my panic-struck fancy like the movement of a spectre pursuing me. At last I reached my chamber, where I found my husband fast asleep. I clapped my candlestick down upon the table, without the power of putting the candle out, and I threw myself on my bed, without daring to stay even to take off my clothes. At peep of day, I rose to resume my task; but so little did I know of my part when I appeared in it at night, that my shame and confusion cured me of procrastinating my business for the remainder of my life.—*Tale Harmless, by Percy Fitzgerald.*

CHICAGO.

Men said at vespers: "All is well!"
In one wild night the city fell;
Fell shrines of prayer and marts of gain
Before the fiery harvesting!

On threescore spires had vanished cross,
Where ghastly stares looked out across
Men clasped each other's hands, and said:
"The City of the Week is dead!"

Brave hearts who fought, in grim retreat,
The flands of fire from street to street,
Turned, powerless, to the blinding glare,
The dumb defiance of despair.

A sudden impulse thrilled each wife
That signaled round that sea of fire;
Swift words of cheer, warm heart-throbs came;
In tears of pity died the flame!

From East, from West, from South and North,
The messages of hope shot forth,
And, underneath the covering wave,
The world, full-handed, reached to save.

Fair seemed the old; but fairer still
The new, the dream of those who willed
With dearer hopes than those of yore
For love shall lay each corner-stone.

Rise, stricken city!—from the throe
The ashen sackcloth of the woe;
And build, as to Amphion's lyre,
To songs of cheer thy walls again!

How thrivelled in thy hot distress
The primal sin of selfishness!
How instant, we, to take in part
The angel in the human heart!

All not in vain the flames that zoned
Above thy dreadful holocaust;
Too Christlike to have been profaned
Too Gospel of Humanity!

When left unto mere clay towers we turn,
And first note some fine star the western sky,
To tell that God is yet with us,
And love is still miraculous!

—*John G. Whittier, in the Atlantic Monthly.*

MR. ANONYMOUS.

PERSONAL.

One afternoon, toward the end of September, the clocks in the City of London struck four, and the daily routine of business in the house of Pumkin Brothers came to a close. These events were not peculiar to that particular day, but a story must have a beginning. The numerous clerks closed their ledgers and stowed away their pens with far greater alacrity than they had shown in bringing them out some six or seven hours before; and as they put on their overcoats, hats and gloves, they began to chat with each other. One had got an order for the theatre for two, and asked another to have a chop with him somewhere, and then go thither; others were members of a volunteer corps, and were in a hurry to get on their disguises and go and be half-killed somewhere. All had some pleasant object, pertaining to love, war, pleasure, or dinner in view; in short, the striking of the clock had a magic power, and turned them from mechanical cogs into men.

One young man went up to the head of a department, and from him received papers, which he put into the breast-pocket of his coat, and then walked off without speaking to his fellow-clerks, beyond bidding good afternoon to one or another, and assenting once or twice to the fact of the weather being fine.

"A mean beggar, that Mapleson," said Jones, as he arranged the flower in his button-hole.

"Av," replied Brown. "He dines for a shilling."

"And inks the rim of his hat."

"Perhaps he is poor," suggested the charitable Robinson.

"Poor!" cried Jones. "Who isn't? Millionaires are not commonly found on clerks' stools. He has his salary, and he is not married; and yet, he stints, and never goes anywhere, or does anything."

"Perhaps he has a vice," suggested Robinson, who always fought the battle of the absent.

"Ah! he may have, certainly," replied Jones the Just.

"But it isn't only his meanness," said Brown, who had made overtures to Mapleson, which had been met

and giblets. We will eat the bird on the day set apart for that purpose by the Church. Shall we invite our fellow lodger?"

"Mr. Nicholson? Oh, certainly."

When the tea-things were cleared away, and the lamp lit, Susan Mapleson set to work upon her brother's buttons and socks, and while she sewed and darned, he read a novel aloud to her; equitable division of labor!

Just as he had finished a chapter, the hall-door closed, and observing that Mr. Nicholson had come in, and that it would be a good plan to give him his invitation at once, Harry Mapleson rose and went out, returning presently, followed by the fellow lodger, an elderly man with a slight stoop, who placed his hat and umbrella on a chair, and came forward to greet Susan, who took off her thimble to shake hands with him.

"Have you been to the British Museum today?" she asked.

"Yes, my dear; yes, as usual; I am a leech applied by the publishers to old books."

"A leech? No; a bee."

"Well, that is perhaps a prettier way of putting it, and more complimentary both to myself and the venerable authors I draw from; they are flowery enough sometimes too. But the bee skips from bud to blossom in a gay, conceitish manner, which would never draw the honey out of a black-letter volume, let alone a mediæval manuscript. I fear that leech is more literal."

"But then, what term would you have left to apply to the publishers?" asked Harry.

"Nay, nay," said the old man; "I cannot complain. They pay me very well; there is not much competition in my musty line."

A tyro in physiognomy might have pronounced Mr. Nicholson to be intellectual and benevolent, but it would have taken an adept in the art to decipher the expression which habitually spread over his features. There was a weary, hopeless, hunted look which told of great suffering, either mental or physical—probably the former, for the deep lines about his mouth and eyes were of that character which is worn by sustained rather than spasmodic action of the muscles. He was a man with a terrible because a secret sorrow. I do not say that you would have gathered all this on the present occasion, for when he was in the society of the Mapleasons he was a different being. He was a lonely man; most workers have two lives, a professional and a natural one, but until quite lately he had been a student and nothing else; studying for his livelihood; studying for companionship, even at meal-times; studying to find an opiate. But since he had formed an acquaintanceship which soon ripened into friendship with the young brother and sister, life had acquired a new interest for him, and that little parlor was an ark on the salt waste of his existence.

He promised to dine with them on Michaelmas Day; and then Susan gave him his greatest treat—some of MENDELSSOHN's music. He would sit and listen till the water came into his eyes; and this was not such a very curious phenomenon, for though the girl was not any very brilliant performer, treating her instrument like a musical tyrant, and going through all sorts of wonderful gymnastic feats upon it, she played with real feeling and expression, sending the notes into the heart, as it were, direct. At half-past ten the party broke up. Harry Mapleson considered that as his sister rose early to look after domestic matters, and got his breakfast for him (for even a very small establishment requires considerable attention when you have only got the third part of a servant to "do" for you), she ought to be early at the other end of the day, too; so he invariably yawned and went up to his room at the top of the house before eleven. But when he got there he made no preparations for going to bed, but put writing materials out on a table, and drawing from his pocket the papers which he had received from one of the heads of departments before leaving the office, he sat down to work. It was three o'clock before his task was accomplished.

"A slice of luck this," he said to himself on turning in at last; "just as I was wondering how I should meet those payments I had overlooked without cutting off some little expense, which would show Susan that I was hard up. I get this extra job of work, which will set me straight. What a manager that girl is! I am afraid she stints herself in dress and that, though, which must not be; it shall not be, mother, if I can help it." And thinking of her, she was gone he fell asleep.

Susan's bedroom communicated with the parlor, and when her brother and Mr. Nicholson went up-stairs, she passed into it, returning again soon with a quantity of military materials, from which she proceeded to concoct one of those articles of feminine adornment which fathers and husbands pay so highly for.

"Poor old Harry!" her thoughts ran, as her nimble fingers worked. "He thinks that I do not see that his salary is too little for our expenses, and I durst not remonstrate with him when he wastes his money upon things I really do not want; it would disappoint him so! How fortunate it is that I have got this knack of making things, which secures me employment at my own home! How little he thinks that I so often follow him into London, carrying my work to the shop when it is completed! The ordinary seamstress' work I tried at first was not worth while, but they pay well for this. I wish Harry would spend a little upon himself; I durst not give him a new coat or hat in return for his mantillas and bonnets. The idea of his getting me that bonnet; how surprised he would be to learn that I made it!"

PAST.

The air of Harrow-on-the-Hill must be peculiarly bracing, if the proverbial sentiment about the bird of St. Michael, attributed to the boys educated there, be founded on anything like practical experience. The goose, they say, is an awkward dainty, being too much for one, and not enough for two. I know that if I had two sons who "asked for more" after finishing a goose at a sitting, I should write to the Times. It is true that there are geese and geese, and the specimen sent to the Mapleasons may have been exceptionally fine; but though they had gone into training, as it were, by dining at six instead of at one, and though they had the fellow-lodger to help them, they left pickings; and if some Harrovian curls the lip of scorn, I cannot help it; truth is my hobby.

When they had got their first glasses of sherry after the meal, Harry said: "We must drink the health of Mr. Anonymous, please."

"Mr. Anonymous," repeated Susan, sipping.

"Mr. Anonymous," echoed Mr. Nicholson, who drank, and then added, "Some relative?"

"I don't know," replied Harry. "He is a deed, or rather a succession of deeds, without a name. He sent us the goose; he sent us this sherry; he has made us more valuable presents. Do you think I ought to receive benefits without knowing from whom they come?"

"Certainly," said the fellow-lodger. "I think you have told me that in one of his first letters this unknown professed himself a friend of your—your mother's. Am I not correct?"

"Yes. But why such mystery?"

"Oh, there are several probable reasons for that; he may be ashamed of not doing more. You may have substantial claims upon him as a trustee of those funds which I think you said had been unwisely invested, or he may have a morbid dislike to being thanked."

"It is strange, my how," said Harry, "that our mysterious benefactor should not have come forward to assist us when we most needed it."

"When you lost your mother?"

"Yes."

"Perhaps," said Susan, "he was not in England then, and knew nothing about what had happened."

"That is very likely," said Mr. Nicholson, "especially as you were supposed to be well provided for. Have you not said so?"

"Yes," replied Harry; "our poor mother's little property was in a bank which broke, but, thank God! she did not know what had happened. She died in the belief that her children were beyond the reach of sordid cares."

"It was about two years ago, I think you have said?"

"Yes, two years last August. I was at college when summoned away to her bedside, for her illness was sudden and short. And just as we were recovering a little from the shock, ruin came. If I had been alone in the world I think that I should have enlisted or emigrated, for I felt very desperate; but fortunately I had Susan to look after, and that steadied me. Well, we must not complain. I was fortunate to get my clerkship, and we managed to save that piano, and a few things which were sacred in our eyes, from the wreck."

"It was a sad blow; and the cares of life have fallen upon you early, my young friends" said Mr. Nicholson. "But pardon me for having led the conversation into such a melancholy channel," he added, seeing that Susan had much ado to restrain her tears. "I do not know how it happened."

"Oh, Harry and I often talk over old times; I like it," said Susan. "It would be a dreadful thing to avoid speaking of mamma because she has been taken from us; it seems to me that those we love are only really 'lost' when we banish them from our memories."

The old man bowed his head and signed deeply. "Have you any likeness of her?" he asked after a pause.

"O yes," replied Susan; and she rose and placed a miniature in his hand. He gazed at it in silence for some time, and then murmured: "How like!"

"You know our mother?" exclaimed Harry in surprise.

"I mean how like your sister," said Mr. Nicholson, handing the miniature to him.

"O yes; there is a strong family resemblance," said Harry. "But since you will not have any more sherry, suppose we go up to your room and smoke a pipe while Susan makes tea."

When the old man and the young one had settled down to the mutual absorption of nicotine, the latter referred again to the subject of his personal affairs. "The only thing I regret," said he, "is the way in which my sister is shut up. It must be a dreadful thing for her, poor girl, to be alone all day; and it is bad for her to be entirely without any companion of her own sex."

"Have you no relatives or friends?" asked Mr. Nicholson.

"Our relatives cast us off many years ago, on account of a family misfortune. But there were some friends, who got me my present appointment, and who would have taken charge of Susan. We declined, because of that family affair, for Susan thought, and I thought, that it would perhaps be brought up against her if she mixed in the society to which these friends would have introduced her. Of course we did not put our refusal upon that ground; Susan said she would not leave me, and I believe they think me very wrong and selfish. I am not quite confident that I am right myself, and yet the pride which shrinks from raking up an old shame can hardly be a false pride—can it?"

It is not an easy thing to decide in a moment the degree of pride which every man ought to allow himself—to point out where the proper ends, and the false begins—to beat the parish bounds between self-respect and vanity. No wonder that Mr. Nicholson puffed hard at his pipe in silence. It was evidently no lack of interest that held his tongue, however, for he turned away his head, and his hand shook as though it were palsied. And probably Harry did not look for a reply; he was thinking aloud as much as talking to the other; and presently he perceived this, and said with a laugh: "A pleasant sort of companion I must be, with my sentimental egotism! My excuse is the relief it affords me to speak out, and there is no one else upon whom I can inflict the ideas which sometimes plague me; for, of course, I want Susan to think me as free from care as a lapdog. And then I seem to have known you all my life; I forget that it is hardly six months since we left the house together one morning, and both walking city-wards, fell into conversation. But I know that you will pardon me."

"There is no need for pardon," said Mr. Nicholson. "You do me a favor by taking me into your confidence. I am a lonely old fellow, who has spent the better part of his life away from his country."

"Aa! where?"

"The last few years at Simancas; before that, in Paris; before that, at Göttingen. I am little more than a musty old book-worm crawling from library to library; living so much in the past as to have lost all connection with the present. You have recalled feelings, sympathies, associations, which I thought were lost to me forever." He paused for a while, and then said abruptly: "How you must hate that member of your family who brought upon it the shame—of which you speak!"

"O no, no, no!" cried Harry. "You little think—But I will tell you all about it some day. I see that you have finished your pipe; suppose we go down stairs again."

Sad subjects of conversation did not crop up again, and the rest of the evening, though "musical," was not "melancholy."

FUTURE.

One evening in October Harry Mapleson came home at the usual time, but not in his usual state of calm composure. His face was pale, his eyes were sparkling with excitement, his forehead was bathed in perspiration, and he flourished an evening paper about.

"What is the matter?" cried Susan.

"Don't be alarmed—it is good news. We can look the world boldly in the face, my dear; our father is innocent!"

"I know it; dear mamma always said so."

"Ay, but it is proved! See here. I don't think you ever knew the details of the matter?"

"No; I never wished to do so.

"Well, then, I will not enter into them now. It is sufficient for you to understand that our father was a man of considerable talent, who took a high degree at his university, and who looked upon as a rising man by the political party whose cause he espoused. Indeed, for some time he was private secretary to a Minister, and it was only because of his desiring a more certain income upon his marriage that he resigned that unstable office, and accepted an appointment which was not dependent upon one set of men going out of office and another coming in. It was a position of trust, and large sums of money passed through his hands. Well, there was wrong-doing—embezzlement, downright theft, in the department. Our father could not clear himself; his name appeared to fraudulent documents which could not have been used without his signature—in short, he was condemned—sent across the sea—lost; for from that time our mother could hear no more of him. "I am innocent," he said when they parted; "but what does that matter—the disgrace is the same. I hope to die soon; but if that blessing is denied me, I desire to be forgotten, as though I had really escaped from this den of thieves. I will not drag you and my children down any lower. Do not speak of me to them—never seek for tidings of me." Our mother prayed, remonstrated, wept in vain—he was firm, saying that he knew it was for the best. That was eighteen years ago, Susan, when you were quite a baby, and I so young that I have only the vaguest remembrance of calamity and change. Well, our father had no more to do with that crime than we infants had: a man in the same department forged his name, and embezzled the money; he is dying—struck down with a painful disease, which leaves him in full possession of his faculties; and in his terror he has confessed, and he appeals to the family of the man he has worse than murdered—to us—for forgiveness! Here it is—see! Can you forgive him, Susan? I can't. Forgive him! I wish him well and strong, that I might have my fingers round his throat, and my knee in his chest, and watch his black soul stifling in his black heart! Soul! I hope—"

"Harry, Harry!"

"Well, well, I forgot myself; don't look frightened, Susan. It is well that the wretch has spoken at last, at all events; our poor father's memory will be cleared from reproach; and you can stay sometimes with those good Poynter people, and see a little society."

Susan was protesting that she was quite contented and happy under present circumstances, when she was interrupted by a knock at the door, and the fellow-lodger entered the room. He too held a newspaper in his hand; he, too, was evidently under the influence of strong emotion, for he stood glancing from one to the other with a strange, yearning expression in his eyes; twice he essayed to speak, and twice his voice failed him.

"You have seen this account in the evening papers, and have concluded that we belong to the family of the Mr. Mapleson whose cruel story is told there?" asked Harry.

The old man nodded.

"You are right; we are his children. This sympathy is indeed kind."

"Perhaps you yourself are a connection?" said Susan, with a woman's penetration.

The fellow-lodger at last forced words to his lips: "Yes," he said, "I—I"——

"Look to him, Harry!" cried Susan; and it they had not run forward to support him, the old man would have fallen.

They got him into a chair, bathed his forehead, gave him sherry, and he soon came out of his faint. "The emotion was too much for me," he said presently. "I am myself again now. No, no, do not go for a doctor. I am not ill. It is nothing but an overdose of happiness; a medicine," he added, with a sad smile, "that I have not been much accustomed to."

"You were a great friend of his, perhaps?" asked Harry, who looked puzzled; but Susan glanced rapidly from the youthful features of her brother to the time and care-worn face of the other, and a light flashed upon her.

"Father!" she cried.

"My girl! My children!"

In the course of that evening he told them all. How that, when a few years of his sentence had expired, he was allowed to live as a free man within the boundaries of the colony; how his book-craft had gained him the situation of librarian to a wealthy settler, who had a touch of bibliomania, which it was difficult to gratify out there; how he nearly died of the gnawing desire to communicate with his wife, but fought the battle out with what he felt to be Self, and conquered; how at length, when free to return to Europe, he had engaged in certain literary pursuits, which there is no occasion to specify, but in which he was eventually so successful, as to be in receipt of an income far beyond his wants; how that, hearing of his wife's death, and certain that his children could not recognize him, he had come to England, and had contrived to obtain lodgings in the same house, and to make their acquaintance.

"And if it had not been for this happy confession, would you never have told us who you were, papa?" asked Susan.

"After the trial I have gone through," replied her father, "I think I may boast, never!"

It is felt in certain influential circles that "something should be done" for "poor Mapleson;" something also is to be done for his son Harry. This vague announcement sounds, I grant, woefully like "chops for two!" but I am in a position to state that Mr. Mapleson will have a pension, and that Harry will get a nomination; and when it comes to competitive examination, within certain limits, I'll back him. Meantime, father and son and daughter are settling down into their relationship, and Harry has been relieved of a nightmare. Is was this: He fancied that perhaps the man—since dead, by the bye—who committed the crime his father suffered for, had made him the various presents he had accepted; and one evening, when the three were together, he ventured that this suspicion made him wretched.

"Silly!" cried Susan; "why, of course Mr. Anonymous was papa!"

"Is that a fact, father?"

"Susan is right, my boy."

—*Chambers's Journal.*

SPIRIT OF RELIGIOUS PRESS.

A large number of the religious newspapers seem to be conscious that the late reformatory movement had a deeper significance than a mere political triumph, and that upon its success depended the future moral welfare of the entire nation. The *Methodist* comments thus upon it:

"The great lesson of the late political reform triumph is its moral significance, its vindication of public virtue by the overwhelming disconfiture of official vice. There has hardly been an equal example in political history—certainly none in our own history. The financial corruptions thus rebuked have no parallel in the recorded history of any municipality on earth. The overthrown swindlers were thoroughly organized; they were backed by a huge mass of population of foreign nationality and of a religion which seems to have little or no healful influence on national morals. They were bold, bad men, defiant in their depravity. They challenged the public consistence, and scornfully asked: 'What are you going to do about it?' The public conscience has answered them; and in one day, from sunrise to sunset, by the peaceful ballot of the ballot-box, it throttled them, and left them politically and socially dead forever. And this is but the beginning of the moral regeneration of the country. It will go on till political rascality becomes the surest defeat, the irreleivable doom of public men. This general virtue itself is vindicated. The lesson will be pondered not merely in political, but business and social life. Those who have defied the immutable laws of righteousness, and the certain retributions of moral life, will be startled from their delusive dream. The youth of the country will learn that integrity is the only safety. The common mind will recognize in its memory and conscience the old Roman but indefeasible maxim that 'honesty is the best policy.' And now let the work go bravely on. Let every good citizen see that one of the greatest moral forces of his life is his suffrage; that he can influence by it not only the politics, but the moral virtue and moral fate of the whole land, and, as we have shown elsewhere, of the whole world; that he cannot hereafter neglect it any more than he can his most sacred religious duties."

The following on the same subject is from the *Christian Intelligencer*:

"On Tuesday of last week New-York was upon trial, and on this issue: whether she was willing to retain her public officers in place and power, while they were known to be guilty of the most flagrant robbery and corruption. A decision of that question in the affirmative would have foreboded the overthrow of our Government. There are reasons, indeed, why such a triumph of official wickedness would have been less significant in a great City than in a State or a nation. The mass of the elements congregate in cities; and even the greatest preponderance of such elements in the population of New-York might not seem to involve the death of the Republic any more than a local boil involves the death of a man. Yet, on the other hand, the permanent enthronement of corruption in the Government of a great city is in no sense a local evil. We have seen already, to our chagrin and terror, how the wickedness that ruled in New-York has been controlling the whole machinery of the State Government. It was compelled to do this to maintain itself; for a wicked City Government and a just State Government could not subsist together. Of course the wickedness that could control the control of the wealth and power of the Metropolis could never lack the means of molding State legislation to its wishes. Then where should the evil stop? It is plain that a sustained triumph of corruption in the Government of New-York City could not fail in the end to corrupt the politics of the whole nation. The mischief, no doubt, was already laid. Apart from such, reserved hope as might be derived from the Courts, a verdict given last week for the existing City Government would have been a signal of great discouragement concerning our whole republican system. But that signal has not been given. The darkest hour has been followed by daylight; and our wicked rulers, though sheltered by the strongest entrenchments of political power, and of clannish ignorance and passion, have been dragged out to popular condemnation and contempt. It was more than we dared to count upon. The issue is as much a rebuke of our own fears as of those who had excited them."

Of the overthrow of Tammany, the *Independent* says:

"This sudden and overwhelming revolution of public feeling has a meaning which politicians and political parties would do well to remember. Corruption and rascality, however successful for a time, have their appointed bounds, even under the most despotic governments, and certainly under our quickest and most regulated by the popular will. When these bounds are reached the day of doom is not far distant. Happily for this country, villains can be driven from power without forcible revolution; the ballot-box comes to the rescue, and puts the ban of public condemnation on the offenders. There is no mistaking the voice of the people of the State of New-York, as uttered at the late election. They have pronounced an unequivocal judgment against the record of the Democratic Party in this State, and restored Republicans to power on the credit of honesty and official fidelity. The victory in this State was won by Republicans and Reform Democrats acting in unison. Yet the State it is a purely Republican victory, in respect to the State ticket and members of both Houses of the Legislature. Let the Republican members of the Legislature elect—having a majority so large that their action cannot be neutralized by Gov. HOFFMAN's veto—now see to it that the expectations of the people shall be fully justified by their conduct. Their great problem will be to reorganize the local Government of New-York City. The people have seen fit to commit this task to them, and will hold them responsible for doing it well. They should be statesmen rather than mere politicians. It now may remains to bring the Tammany rascals and their allies to penal justice, and then this chapter in human history will be fully written."

In view of the general interest taken in everything relating to Russia, the *Jewish Times* has the following on the condition of the believers in the Hebrew faith residing in that country:

"Suggestions have been made in various quarters that the Board of Delegates, which is to receive ALEXIS, should be requested to petition him in behalf of the Russian Jews. There would be less objection to such a proceeding than to the appeal by the Evangelical Alliance, for as Prince GORTSCHAKOFF rightly said, there were so many nations represented in the presentation of memorials on that occasion, that the agitation resembled a threat of foreign intervention, and for that reason ought not to be considered. If anything, it prevented the very reforms that were solicited, for if the Czar had any whatever in view, he must have dropped all thought of them at once, lest it might be supposed they were owing to the influence of the Evangelical Alliance. This does not say, however, that the petition proposed in the case of ALEXIS would be more desirable. The hard lot of the Jews of Russia can be alleviated only by themselves. The original cause of it is a thing of the past, and with the dead past lies the blame; for it was the suffering of their Fathers, which had left them too ignorant to see the way to rise. No royal enactments can help them much. No edicts from the Czar can create cordiality between them and a brutal populace, or cause local officials to be on hand with soldiers when a Jew is assaulted, sooner than they care to be. The Russian Government might, no doubt, be friendlier to the Jews than it is; but it cannot be said to treat them very harshly. Such persecution as still flourishes comes from petty sources, which in that vast empire no ruler can have constantly in view. On the other hand the Government encourages the education of the Jews, though not an exclusively Talmudical education. It offers inducements to them to study in the public schools, to make themselves familiar with branches of knowledge which will enable them to rise from their sad condition; and in ensuring the opportunities thus offered there is infinitely more hope for them than in any quantity of memorials. To the slow-working agency of time, to the progressive spirit of our age, must we mainly entrust their emancipation; no monarch can counteract at his pleasure the cruel influence of centuries."

The *Jewish Messenger* thinks that the results of the late election should be non-partisan. It says:

"The unexpected political revolution in New-York has satisfied the great body of citizens, hitherto indifferent as to their duty, that the responsibility of past misgovernment and for future freedom from misrule, rests upon themselves. It is undeniable, that the fairness of the election was due in great part to the presence at the polls for many decent men, who had formerly contented themselves with voting alone, as well as to the antecedent action of these same citizens, who took the trouble to acquaint themselves with a portion of their work, and to canvass their districts in the interest of reform. Is the victory to be wrested from us by the claim that it is but the substitution of one party for another. The *Times*—to which is due the credit of directing public attention to the subject of municipal misrule—truly and candidly declares that it was no party victory; that the people, without distinction of party lines, worked together for the redemption of the City. Other journals are not so fair in disclaiming "a Republican triumph," and a programme is asserted as actually in contemplation for the speedy removal of all office-holders who still acknowledge themselves "men of Tammany," and for an election early in the Spring designed to elevate to the Bench and to prominent seats in ornamentable departments, aspirants whose ambition has been heretofore disappointed by the provokingly large Democratic majorities."

The *Liberal Christian*, thinking that the work of Unitarianism might be advanced if there was more uniformity of action, argues thus in favor of denominationalism:

"Now what is denominational action in the Unitarian body? Is it not for the extension of the area of that liberty and that rational piety which all our churches and all our ministers prize? Is it for the sake of any petty sectarian, selfish end that we desire a denominational existence? Is there any restriction or pruning which any earnest Christian man finds himself called on to submit to when he enters into denominational activity in our body? Some, we know, decline to unite in active work with us because we have no creed and are not dogmatic in our standards. These must let go their own good. We are not stultify ourselves to meet their exceptional and impossible requirements. But all who think not Christianity merely in some sense true, but Christian institutions, churches, public worship and teaching in Christ's name and under his inspiration and example essential—there without regard to any other bond than this and an abandonment of the Trinitarian theory and a preference for the Unitarian name and fellowship, should be willing to use all the honest methods and to favor the business-like organization by which all parties for all good purposes seek to advance their ends. Not to know and to use for the furtherance the advantages of union, order, method, co-operation, is to abandon to contempt any cause, no matter how holy its principles may be."

The *Golden Age* says that the religious feeling of the present day is fast being modified, and is thus coming to be more in accordance with the original teaching of Christ, and with what will be the universal belief in the future. It further says:

"The great word of religion has always been piety. To feel right toward God, and to worship Him in the acceptable way, have always been considered the chief if not the sole duties of man. Doctrines have been set forth and emphasized as the quickener and support of sentiment. Rituals have been elaborated as the most fitting language and gymnastic of devotion. Pomp and pageantry, gorgeous rites and pomps and paraphernalia have been invoked to deepen and give emphasis, volume and articulation to the soul's worship of Deity. It has been almost universally held that God was infinitely better pleased with prayers addressed to Him than the utterance of duty, and that the sweet benignities of the inevitable ordinations of nature, or the tender and helpful service of men. Grace at meals, an exhortation in the conference-room, an hour in church, a subscription to some mission or pious enterprise, have always been held and thought more acceptable in the sight of heaven than honesty in business, fidelity to private and public trusts, and personal culture, and consecration to the noblest human interests and aims. Consequently, Christian ethics and exhortations have chiefly run in pietistic grooves. The face has been turned skyward. The world has been looked upon as merely a point of departure, and the duties of man to man, and the sweet and holy charities of life, have been ignored or forgotten. This is the old religion, of which not a little still remains. Those who study carefully the significance of Christ's teachings and example, reading between the lines of the gospels, and feeling the spirit that still animates the words that were written in sympathetic ink, will find that with him religion was chiefly if not entirely philanthropy. He did not ignore Deity, like CONFUCIUS; he identified the Father with the child, and made loving service of the child the truest and most acceptable worship of the Father. Justice, mercy, kindness, charity, forgiveness, self-sacrifice—these are the supreme Christian virtues. He did not ignore piety, but made the motive the soul of philanthropy. His idea does not forbid worship, but gives it a new and sublimer form in human helpfulness and uplifting. And whatever is to reform, alleviate and ameliorate the condition, improve the morals, educate and elevate any and every class of man anywhere on earth, is in accordance with the principles and spirit of true Christianity, and part of the new religion whose essence is philanthropy, and whose love for God is the inspiration and result of helpful service of men. It is this new religion—which works outside of churches, which makes churches of its own, calling them reforms, charities, hospitals, asylums, societies, commissions, and clubs—which is undermining the old faster than any of our own modern infidelities, and supplanting it with a shorter, happier, holier, and more helpful faith. The church of the future will be the Church of the Good Samaritan. The saints our children will canonize and enshrine in blessed memories will be the helpers and healers of humanity. And whoever gives the a cup of cold water to one athirst in the spirit of love, shall be counted a follower of the Son of Man. This religion, which is pietistic and philanthropy both in one, is the only religion that has inherent vitality enough to live, or is of any use in the world, or can give strength and inspiration."

Another River Affray—Fatal Terminus—Serious Fears.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the steamer *Bell*, with a number of canal-boats in tow, was opposite Yonkers, in North River, when a schooner going up collided with the canal-boats, but without doing much damage. After getting clear, some one on the schooner fired a gun at the persons on the boats, and the discharge took effect on JAMES HILL, on the canal-boat *American Eagle*, causing a serious wound. The injured man was brought to the City and taken to the Park Hospital. The name of the schooner from which the shot was fired is not known.

After the arrival of HILL at the Hospital he was found to be riddled with large shot, which had entered in his chest, abdomen, legs and arms, and he considered his wounds so dangerously critical, Coroner KEENAN was summoned and took his ante-mortem statement. HILL stated that he lives in Palermo, Orange County, and is a boatman. About midnight of Friday he was awakened by the cry on the deck of the boat, "You are running into us," and jumping up he saw a schooner very close to the boat. He tried to hold her off, but could not, although assisted by several other men. At this moment some one of the men cried out that the Captain of the schooner ought to be shot, and soon afterward a man on the schooner fired a gun into the crowd of men on the canal-boat. The victim could give no description of the man who fired not of the schooner, except that she was black, and her chain under the bowsprit was broken. Efforts are being made to trace and arrest the guilty person.

The Outrages at Los Angeles—Charge to the Grand Jury.

A Grand Jury has been impaneled at Los Angeles, Cal., to investigate the recent outrages on Chinamen there. There are now seventeen prisoners in custody, whose cases have been submitted to them, and there are several other persons who have been referred by the Coroner's jury as having encouraged and incited the mob of the 24th ult. to the deeds of violence that were then committed. Following is Judge SPRULDING's charge to the Grand Jury:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: Lawlessness has again raised its monster head in our midst, and in the most inhuman manner has satisfied its barbarous instincts. The scenes enacted on the evening of the 24th of October, when eighteen human beings were mercilessly murdered by a mob, have sent a thrill of horror throughout the State, and a page is marked in the record of Los Angeles forever indelible, making the name of this community a reproach to humanity and civilization. After the hanging of LACHERAIS nearly a year ago, I took occasion to charge the Grand Jury with reference to mob violence, and made use of the following language: "By your speedy, vigorous and legal action you will impress upon men the belief that their safety and happiness greatly depend in yielding obedience to the laws of the land and in having due respect for constituted authority; that the violation of law only entails to us injustice, cruelty, dissension, anarchy and immorality." Was that Grand Jury saw fit not to act in the matter. Will you do likewise in this instance? We see the latter consequences that follow impunity; will you challenge the vengeance of Divinity by violating your oath? Shall law stand for naught and immorality and crime have high carnival in our community? I cannot believe that, in the presence of the enormities committed, you can remain indifferent. It is not possible that moral apathy can go so far. Remember, gentlemen, the accountability you owe to society—act and be true to your manhood, morality, and to mankind. You must indict all who, after the hearing of legal evidence, you consider as deserving punishment for crimes committed within the county. Set an example of true courage in the performance of your duty. Be faithful to your trust. In this way only can you satisfy an offended God, violated law, and outraged humanity.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

It would appear that we are not yet to hear the last of the troubles in the National Guard over the July riot. At a recent meeting of the leading officers of the First Division, at Gen. Shaler's head-quarters, for the purpose of instruction, Col. Fred. A. Conkling forgot himself so far as to remark that in the event of another riot the Eighty-fourth Regiment would refuse to serve if placed under the command of Gen. Varian, who had charge of the troops on the 12th of July. This language was used in the presence of the division commander, who cautioned Gen. Varian against making any reply. The latter, however, did reply after the meeting broke up, and some intemperate language seems to have been exchanged. Since then Gen. Varian applied to have a Court of Inquiry, through his Assistant Adjutant-General. This course has led to the issue of an order by Gen. Shaler, in which he says:

"The presence of the division commander at the time the language was used removes the necessity of referring to the case in question, except for a relation of all the facts connected with the affair. The words uttered by the accused were not only offensive to the officer addressed, but must have wounded the feelings of every person present, agreeing with the accused in his opinion of Gen. Varian's qualifications. An officer is accountable for his conduct to his superiors only; and no greater mistake can be made than for a subaltern officer to criticise the acts of a superior, unless it be to openly act upon the assumption, as in this case, and express in the presence of brother officers a reflection upon the character of a superior in rank, whose laws have already received the approval of his superior officer. Without any avowal of the intention of the accused, it is assumed that the words were uttered without reflection and without considering the effect they would produce, or the breach of military propriety contained in them. It is deemed therefore best, in the interests of the service, while reproving this act in the strongest terms, to dismiss the matter in this manner, rather than submit it to the tedious and expensive ordeal of a court-martial, which would result in the main to criminations and recriminations. For all grievances and injuries sustained by an officer the law and regulations furnish means of redress, and it is not only unjustified, but is extremely damaging and demoralizing to the organization for officers to indulge in expressions at any time calculated to irritate and offend each other. The discipline of the Guard can be maintained by a spirit of kindness and generosity, and if officers of high rank would set the example, officers of lower rank would hesitate to destroy the harmony of the commands by indulging in offensive personalities. The course pursued by Gen. Varian, after being advised by the division commander of impropriety of replying to the offensive remarks of Col. Conkling, in seizing the earliest intermission after the meeting to make an appeal to the officers present, and invite a comparison between his own conduct and that of Col. Conkling on the occasion referred to, was improper. It is natural resentment for an officer to demand satisfaction from another, to vindicate himself promptly; but Col. Conkling's attitude was a military one, and should have been treated as such. Gen. Varian's final appeal to the officers was rendered unnecessary by his having followed Col. Conkling's example. It is hoped that this case will result in bringing all the officers of the division to a fuller realization of the courtesies due to each other."

We considered this a very lame and impotent ending, indeed, to the difficulty. It is to be hoped, however, that no more such scenes will occur at division meetings, or we may as well break up the National Guard at once.

Company G, of the Fourteenth Regiment, will parade today, under command of Capt. J. A. Jones, for the purpose of paying funeral honors to the late Sergt. Wm. Russell. Mr. Russell left this City for the West, and was thought to have died again by his friends. On Thursday his body was found floating in the North River, a terrible wound on the forehead leading to suspicion of foul play.

The British Government has made good selections for the commandants of the new schools in gunnery for the Dominion of Canada: Capt. Thomas Bland Strange, of the Third Brigade Royal Artillery, who has assumed command and superintendence of the Quebec Gunnery School, and also of the Quebec Brigade of the Dominion Artillery, was for a long time instructor at the Gunnery School, Woolwich, and saw much service in India in 1857-8, being present at the actions of Chanda, Sultanpore, Dhowrara, siege and capture of Lucknow, battles of Kolsee, Nawalgunge, Serajunge; the passage of the Goomtee at Sultanpore, and the affair of Doadpore. (He was four times mentioned in dispatches, and received a medal with clasp.) Capt. Strange will be shortly gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel in the Dominion Militia, with the rank of senior officer commanding the new Dominion Artillery. Lieut.-Col. French, who commands the Kingston Gunnery School and the Ontario Brigade of Artillery, served eleven years as a Lieutenant in Royal Artillery.

Agreeably to custom, the Board of Officers of the Seventh Regiment, publish the annual roll of honor, containing the names of members most distinguished for long and faithful service in that command. Our space forbids insertion of the entire forty-nine names, but as a matter of interest we give the first twenty, as follows: Thomas S. Smith, Captain, Eighth Company; Peter D. Braisted, Jr., Sergeant Standard-bearer; W. T. Peterson, Corporal, Fourth Company; E. J. Hyde, Private, First Company; George T. Hawe, Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. B. Freeman, Hospital Steward; Louis B. Rader, Commissary Sergeant; Robert M. Weed, Quartermaster; John V. Quitlland, First Lieutenant, Second Company; Stephen O. Ryder, Captain, Fifth Company; Charles H. Covell, Sergeant-Major; Charles S. Van Norden, Captain, Second Company; John Barrett, private, Third Company; Emmons Clark, Colonel; Theodore Burgoine, private, Third Company; George G. Meacham, Second Lieutenant, Seventh Company; Albert H. Wyckoff, Sergeant, Fifth Company; Frederick H. Finckney, Corporal, Fourth Company; Wm. H. Eipp, Captain, Fourth Company; Louis Fitzgerald, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant.

The Utica Veteran Zouaves gave a social reunion on Thursday evening at Mechanics' Hall, the occasion being a very pleasant and successful one.

Our Government is determined to protect the Mexican border from the constant incursions of revolutionists and freebooters in general. If the protests are not heeded, Gen. Augur, who is ordered to San Antonio, will be required to use the military at his command.

The militia organizations of West Virginia are rapidly recruiting, two more companies having been organized last week at Wheeling.

Capt. Montissambert, of Quebec, and Capt. Short, of Sherbrooke, have been recommended to the command of batteries of Dominion artillery. They will be gazetted after having gone through a regular examination in the gunnery school at Quebec.

In the Seventh Regiment, it is estimated that a company containing 100 men should receive about twenty-five recruits in each year, in order to retain its full strength. The loss by removal from the district, disability and other causes is estimated at about one-half of the number originally enlisted. In view of this fact, and the large number of members who are entitled to honorable discharge, the officers urge that no effort should be spared to maintain the strength of the regiment.

The Blair Zouaves, of St. Louis, have changed their name to Putnam Zouaves.

A complimentary banquet was given at Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, by the President's Mounted Guard, in honor of Hon. R. T. Merrick, a warm and stanch friend of the command. Business engagements unfortunately prevented Mr. Merrick from being present.

Secretary Robeson has not yet decided whether to insert in his next annual report he will recommend his suggestions for an increased number of ships for our navy.

The Old National Guard, St. Louis, John B. Gray commanding, met on the 15th inst., and elected civil officers. They were mustered on the 16th inst.

The following English Army changes are noted: Capt. W. V. Brownlow, of the Thirtieth Foot, has exchanged into the Fifth Lancers, and Major Hogg, Sixteenth Foot, into the Sixty-sixth Regiment. Surgeon A. S. Fogo, M. D., Royal Artillery, has been gazetted Surgeon-Major, and Assistant Surgeon Campbell, Mellis Douglass, M. D., V. C., Twenty-fourth Foot, has been transferred to the staff. Capt. Robert Thompson, Pay-master Fifty-third Foot, is to have the honorary rank of Major. Quartermaster Joseph Clarke, Rifle Brigade, retires with the honorary rank of Captain.

In the charge of Judge Williams to the Grand Jury of Chicago is of interest, as showing conclusively what the people of Chicago and its Judiciary think of Gen. Sheridan's action during the late fire in that city. The Grand Jury refused to find any indictment in the Grosvenor case.

The Pennsylvania newspapers demand that among the first acts of the next Legislature should be the repeal of the Militia law. They claim that the act, as it now stands, is an imposition, a fraud and a swindle, in this: That it supports the lazy few at the expense of the industrious many. This is very strong language, to say the least.

It is considered that the new French Army will be divided into nine corps, in as many military divisions, the centres and head-quarters of which will be at Paris, Versailles, Rouen, Chalons, Lyons, Marseilles, Bourges, Lille and Rennes. Each corps will consist of three divisions, each division of two brigades, each brigade of two regiments with the effective strength of 3,000; so that the army will number 324,000 men of the infantry service, in addition to the due proportion of cavalry and artillery.

Admiral Porter's health has improved, and, though confined to his house, is occupied with the building of two iron torpedo-boats authorized by Congress, one of which is to be constructed according to his own plan.

Company I, of the Sixth Regiment, N. G., Capt. Mahler, gave the annual ball at the Harmonic Rooms, in Essex-street, on Thursday evening.

ART NOTES.

Gleanings from the Galleries—Notable Pictures Here and There.

At BRIDGEOOD's there is a charming picture of EMMERSON's. A group of two ladies and a gentleman are promenading on the terrace, possibly at Marly. Their costumes show them to belong to that curious class brought into vogue at the close of the last century, to which Paris gave the name of "*les incroyables*," or "*les merveilleuses*." Linked arm in arm a blonde and brunette are listening to the animated discourse of an accomplished cavalier.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 19, 1871.

The New-York Times.
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political reform of the time—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public reposes in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They propose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with unflagging energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential campaign. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political questions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	[illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	[illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	[illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	[illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	[illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	[illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	[illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	[illegible]
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	[illegible]

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate. Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The Champion Whitewasher.

Do people remember NAST's portraits of HALL's "Grand Jury"—twelve portraits of HALL? If anybody doubts whether that jury was really packed or not, let him look at yesterday's *Tribune*, in which it is stated that the evidence taken before the Grand Jury has been prepared by the foreman for publication—a direct breach of honor, if not actually (as we believe) of law. Upon a garbled version of this evidence the Mayor's advocate, the gentle HORACE GREELEY—faithful to Tammany to the last!—founds a preposterous story about Mr. GEORGE JONES whitewashing the Mayor. If Mr. GREELEY continues to give these repeated evidences of a total collapse, he must not expect to be the winning candidate for the Presidency. People will begin to think that he has suddenly become ineligible for that or any other position, and he will be struck out of the list of "probable candidates," in which his name has stood for twenty years or more. By and by no one will have the courage to nominate him even as an Alderman, and then what attraction would life have for him?—no chance of office or intrigue before him? We beg of him to consider this gloomy prospect, and reverse his present tactics before he is finally consigned to an upper shelf.

The publisher of the TIMES was unquestionably summoned before HALL's Grand Jury, and a number of rather stupid questions were put to him, (chiefly by "IKEY" OLIVER, an old friend of the Ring,) to which Mr. JONES replied in this manner: "I decline to give you any information about the writers in the TIMES. I tell you very plainly that the TIMES and myself are two parties. The NEW-YORK TIMES is responsible for whatever it says at law. The evidence which has been placed before the public would alone be sufficient to convince me of HALL's guilt; but I tell you again that I will not answer any question relating to the internal arrangements of the TIMES." Now these replies are triumphantly produced by the *Tribune* as "GEORGE JONES defending the Mayor." Instead of Mr. GREELEY being the "doctor," surely he must want the doctor. We affirm, and we appeal to the public and to our rational fellow-journalists to decide whether we are not right, that the replies made by Mr. JONES to HALL's jury were eminently just and proper, and that he consulted the interests of the public and the dignity of the Press in answering as he did. One of the jurymen, after Mr. JONES' "examination," proposed to call the editor. Had the jury done so, they would have obtained exactly the same kind of answers. We believe HALL to be just as guilty as TWEED and SWEENY, but we should have declined to testify before a Grand Jury as to our "private" sources of information. We deal with HALL, and this whole subject generally, as public journalists. If the *Tribune* were not half out of its wits with silly jealousy, it would see that the "evidence" it parades, (and which, by the by, it publishes under false pretenses,) is precisely what any man connected with a public journal ought to give under similar circumstances. "IKEY" OLIVER ought never to have been on the Grand Jury at all; he was put there to badger witnesses, but it was not the business of the TIMES to submit to the process.

When the TIMES is found "whitewashing" HALL, the *Tribune* will be at liberty to set up a shout of exultation. But we believe HALL to be a rascal, we adhere to every word we have said about him, and we leave the *Tribune* to try and mislead the public as to his true character and acts. Proprietors or editors of papers are not obliged to testify before packed Grand Juries as to their "private" sources of information. And now we desire to warn Mr. GREELEY once more in the kindest spirit, that he will certainly lose his Presidential campaign if he lets his angry passions rise and run away with him like this. We had some thoughts of recommending his nomination, partly because he has sought for so many offices during his life that he really ought to have something at last, and partly because of the services which he rendered to the country in the following respects, namely: In urging the policy of letting the South "go in peace" in 1860; in insisting that to keep the Southern States in the Union against their will would "be contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based;" in trying to defeat the renomination of LINCOLN in 1864; in going bail for JEFF. DAVIS; in allying himself with HANK SMITH and other Tammany Republicans; in certifying to the honesty of HALL and SWEENY; in doing what he decently could to lose the last election. For these and other great services, we repeat, we thought of supporting him for the Presidency—but he must put out his best foot, or we shall be obliged to give him up. We cannot support any man who is destitute of common sense. We cannot hope to "run" Mr. GREELEY with any success if he goes floundering about into every hole and bog he can find. Let us, then, entreat this unterrified candidate—this candidate who has been defeated oftener than any man in the world, and still comes up smiling and with his mouth wide open whenever he sees an office vacant—to rouse himself from his lethargy. If he means to win next year, he must try to act like what he was once upon a time—a man of ability. As for principles, we said nothing about them. We do not wish to be offensive to Mr. GREELEY.

The Ring Savings Banks.

One of the saddest of all the results of Tammany misrule is the fatal shadow of distrust which has been thrown upon several of our City savings banks on account of their connection with members of the local Ring. The charter of the first savings bank incorporated in New-York, in 1819, expresses in its preamble the general purpose of all such institutions, viz.: "to ameliorate the condition of the poor and laboring class of the community." Anything which tends to disturb the general feeling of confidence in the integrity of this most beneficent system involves a great social wrong as well as much individual misfortune. It gives a check to that provident instinct which is one of the most effectual safeguards of the State. It substitutes wastefulness for economy, and a reckless disregard of the future for the prudent foresight which keeps thousands from pauperism, if not from crime. Savings banks managed by men who had risen into opulence on the fruits of public plunder were, from the day of their incorporation, a standing menace to the entire system for safely and profitably investing the surplus earnings of the poor. The coming of the day of exposure was as certain as fate, and that day was sure to bring with it a panic hardly more reasonable than the mistaken confidence which had preceded it. Had the Tammany magnates been as honest as they were the reverse, it was a vicious concession that allowed several institutions, nominally independent of each other, to be controlled, practically, by the same men. All through the lists of office-bearers of several savings banks incorporated since 1867, may be traced the same names, only associated in different ways. A President of one reappears as a trustee or director of another, and a shade of suspicion falling upon any was, of course, liable to extend itself to all.

No sooner is the Guardian Savings Bank placed under a receivership, than there is a run made upon the Bowling-green, compelling a temporary refusal of payments, and vague rumors begin to be circulated about others, which may at any moment lead to similar results. This is hardly to be wondered at, but depositors ought to be reminded that any yielding to panic is as fatal to their own interests as it is to the solvency of the banks to which they have intrusted their savings. A bank of deposit may be perfectly able to meet all its liabilities, and yet be obliged to close its doors before a rush upon the funds it holds in trust. This is not the time to discuss the special reasons which dictated the incorporation of the Ring savings banks, nor the mode in which they have distributed their securities. When a depositor lodged his money in any one of them, he became a shareholder in a financial enterprise whose credit he had a vital interest in sustaining and to whose convenience he was bound to accord a reasonable degree of respect. To force its securities into the market at ruinous sacrifices, by a sudden drain upon its resources, is simply the shortest method to bring about the result which he most dreads. On the other hand, the directors of such institutions have a duty no less obvious to their depositors. The moment a breath of suspicion assails the bank with which they are connected, they ought to make public a full and frank statement of their assets, and how they are invested. If their securities are of a known and reliable character, then, to use the language of the Deputy Bank Superintendent of 1868 on this subject, all depositors may not be able to appreciate their force, "but many will, and all will be more or less affected by their knowledge of the condition of their savings bank; and, besides, there is the contagion of confidence not less than the contagion of fear, and the intelligent will inspire the ignorant by their judgment and self-possession."

It is the presence of such men as TWEED and "HANK" SMITH upon the managing boards of the Guardian and Bowling-green, that forms the immediate cause of their misfortunes. If our Ring of convicted public plunderers choose to retain their hold on positions where they invite panic, they must either be prepared to back up the credit of the suspected banks with their ill-gotten private fortunes, or must bear the full weight of the responsibility for causing incalculable misery. Let them prove that the institutions with which they are connected are solvent, and then let them get out. The one course will be perfectly useless without the other. But for the presence of one honest man in our local administration, the City would be bankrupt now, because of the thieves who will not budge out of the offices they have disgraced. TWEED and his associates are out of place in any concern which wants to retain public confidence, and they are doubly out of place in an institution which ought to be as far removed above suspicion as a savings bank.

The Industrious Flea Again.

Mr. CATACAZY, the very remarkable Greek who is "tolerated" as Russian Minister here for a little while longer, puts forward the statement that in what we say about him we are "inspired from Washington." It matters very little to the public from whence we derive our inspiration, so long as the facts we state are true. But we want CATACAZY to understand that we have had our reporters at work on the very remarkable facts connected with his career, and we venture to say that when those facts are laid before the public a story equal to any romance will be divulged, and everybody will wonder what on earth could have induced a friendly Power like Russia to send a man like CATACAZY to this country. CATACAZY need not hope to escape from the consequences of his acts by trumping up any more of his stupid fictions about "social quarrels," &c. We undertake to prove that he is not a fit man to act as the Minister of any Power, and CATACAZY will not be able to answer our evidence by trying to drag ladies into his dispute. That may be the Greek way of getting over difficulties, but it will not answer in America.

The Cause of the Fire.

A correspondent of the London *Spectator* will not allow that the Chicago conflagration arose from a cause so commonplace as the upsetting of a kerosene lamp. Scores of lamps, he says, are upset every week in Chicago, and in every other large American city. Besides, how was it that at about the same time great fires broke out in the forests to the north-east, north and north-west, of Chicago? The true cause of the fire, this writer boldly declares, was not an upset lamp, but something far more occult; and, "when the truth is known about those fires in America, it will be found that they resulted from the passage of a great mysterious stream, which arose in longitude 63°, swept with a cyclone Antigua and the Virgin Islands on the 21st of August, the Bahamas on the 23d, and then moved slowly to the North-west, striking Chicago and the forests." This singular theory is confirmed, in the view of its propounder, by a passage from the London *Times* of Oct. 28, and which is subjoined:

"At Chicago, on the evening of the 8th, balls of fire were observed to fall like meteors in different parts of the town, igniting whatever they came in contact with. Now a bright light appeared in the south-west horizon, gradually increasing till the heavens were aglow with fire. But a few moments elapsed after this before the horrible tornado of fire came upon the people, and enveloped them in flame, smoke, burning sand, and cinders. The inhabitants saw electrical flames flash in the air, and dance over the surface of the earth around them. But the fury of the flash was past in half an hour."

All this would seem to imply that Chicago was destroyed in a manner unknown to profane history. We must go further back for a precedent to the older catastrophe so forcibly referred to by JOHN WILSON—

"As when of old the wrath of God came down
In fiery rain,
On Sodom and Gomorrah, on the cities of the Plain."

This is very interesting, but there is something to be said before we can accept the implied conclusion as probable. In the first place, in matters of scientific investigation, if obvious causes suffice for given effects we do not seek for other causes for those effects. There is no reason why a kerosene lamp, upset in a stable filled with highly inflammable substances should not have led to a conflagration, and credible witnesses assure us that this was in fact its cause. At the same time the air was excessively dry and there was a high wind. Perhaps such a condition may be fairly indicated by speaking of "a great mysterious atmospheric stream" "striking" Chicago and the forests, but the simpler terms strike us as no less satisfactory and quite as accurate. What our theorists would make out is, we suppose, that the fire was due to a fierce electric storm which would have burnt up Chicago with or without kerosene lamps. No ordinary fire, in his opinion, would "consume stone edifices and marble buildings with almost as much rapidity as wooden ones." But it is not pretended that this was an ordinary fire. It was, unhappily, very much the reverse, although parallels to it, on a smaller scale, have not been unknown among us. For example, on several occasions, precisely the same kind of thing has happened at San Francisco. In that city half the year is dry, the other half wet. Nearly every afternoon a gale of wind blows up through the Golden Gate from the sea. San Francisco is now built of stone and bricks; but it took two or three devastating conflagrations to bring this about. When these took place the houses were in most cases of the most fragile and combustible materials. The roadways and sidewalks were of wood, as well as all of the wharves. Thus the conditions, when a fire once broke out, were precisely those that attended the disaster at Chicago. Chicago had passed through a "dry season," was largely built of wood, had plank streets, and, the fire being started, was swept by a gale of wind. We never heard the San Francisco fires attributed to mysterious atmospheric streams, or to any profounder cause than that, the town being a perfect tinder-box, when flames accidentally burst forth and were stimulated to fury by the vast bellows from the Golden Gate, it was next to impossible to subdue them so long as there was anything left to burn. It is probable that whenever in the future a town is built of card-board and kindling-wood, and happens to take fire in a high wind, that it will be totally consumed in the same way. The burning of the forests is a result of similar conditions. A long period of drouth, accidental ignition at some particular point and a gale to drive it into a universal blaze, and you have the whole business. Of course, once a fire is well under way its perturbating effect on the atmosphere, by heating masses of air, must be considerable. The strong winds that often spring up after a fire is started are thus possibly due in a measure to its own agency. But, except so far as electricity is associated with, or due to, any unusual state of the atmosphere, there appears no rational ground to attribute the disaster at Chicago to electric influence or conditions. Fire will burn inflammable things with or without the presence of electricity, and fragments of blazing *débris*, flying through the night before a gale, may easily resemble "balls of fire," and as easily "fall like meteors." How people surrounded by a tremendous conflagration are, however, to distinguish between "electrical flames flashing in the air" and flames of a commoner sort is less palpable, and justifies the suspicion that a love of the marvelous rather than a just perception of scientific probability is at the root of the *Spectator* correspondent's mysterious discovery.

Taming Wild Buffaloes.

Experiments are in progress which may end in greatly increasing the farm stock of the United States in a sudden and unexpected way. It is believed that the buffalo, or rather the bison, as naturalists tell us the first name is inapplicable to any animal found on the American continent, can be tamed and domesticated. Should this be practicable, the consequences may be of great magnitude. Whether by crossing with ordinary cattle or by breeding them pure, these animals may be destined to add prodigiously to the agricultural wealth of the country. Their numbers are still almost unbounded, and the cows are declared to give milk of extremely rich quality. As regards the meat, buffalo hump is proverbial as a delicacy, but we apprehend much of the rest of the creature is rather tough. Still, the quiet life of domestication may be relied on soon to make a change in this respect. Continual movement toughens the flesh of almost all animals, and the comparative tenderness of our domestic cattle arises in a great measure from the indolent quietude of their lives.

The result of the attempted cross of the bison with Jersey, Ayrshire and Durham stock—for this is to be tried in each instance—will be looked for with deep interest. Mr. WM. EMERSON BAKER, of Ridge Hill, Wellesley, Mass., has contrived to transport several of these wild roamers of the prairie to his stock farms, and will try the experiment at once. This gentleman, a grazier and farmer, we believe, of unusual scientific and practical knowledge, is sanguine of the success of his scheme, and writes that he hopes before long to announce favorable progress. If the gigantic herds ranging over our Western plains can be put to use in this way, an element of wealth may be added to the nation more valuable than all the silver of Nevada. We must confess to some misgivings, however, on the subject, for, if the plan is indeed practicable, why is it that our hardy farmers and frontiersmen, with all their enterprise and resource, have not thought of it and put it in practice long before?

Our Absentees.

From very early times Absenteeism has been a trouble in various countries. Under one of the earlier English Kings the wealthier classes showed such a tendency to reside in France on account of the climate and conveniences of life there, that an act was passed subjecting absentees to serious penalties, and compelling those having estates in both countries to leave one to the second son. Again, one of those charming stories by MARIA EDGEWORTH, which first suggested to WALTER SCOTT that series of tales to illustrate the manners and customs of his native land, which gradually grew into the Waverley Novels, is called *The Absentee*, and was designed to impress the truth of the old political riddle, "What is that which in Ireland makes treason reason and Ireland what it is?" The absent "T." The disastrous effects of absenteeism in that country are too well known to need comment, and are probably more serious there than elsewhere, on account of its peculiar conditions. But Ireland is not, we fear, destined to be the only land likely to suffer in this respect. It is no exaggeration to say that America is rapidly becoming a country of absentees. If this class of our countrymen and women resembled those colonies of English who were and are to be found thronging the cheap lodging-houses of the Continent—charming people, no doubt, in their way, but to whom somehow their own countrymen of unblemished respectability give a wide berth, there would be little cause for lamentation; but the fact becomes more patent every year that many of those who go from our shores are just those whom we should most wish to retain. Persons who have the *juste milieu* in point of income, and whose intellectual gifts and accomplishments have caused them to retire comparatively early from the toils of business, and enjoy "an elegant leisure" in Europe for the rest of their days.

It is not easy to estimate the loss we sustain in this way, especially in the State of New-York, not only socially and æsthetically, but politically. This class of persons is exactly that which in various quiet ways, by example much more than by precept, has the art of quietly influencing others, and silently exercising a most important influence for good upon the community. Hitherto such men have been apt to answer when urged to take an active part in politics, "*Cui bono?* It is utterly useless, I assure you; men such as I can do nothing!" If this were once true, which we are by no means disposed to admit, it is true no longer. The present condition of affairs in this State offers an opportunity such as has never before occurred, to men of the class to which we allude, to make their influence extensively and permanently felt. Let them take hold now, and they will not lose their grip.

Many of these inconveniences of life here, which, in a great measure, lead persons to seek the European Continent, who would otherwise infinitely prefer to live among their own people at home, are the result of the atrocious state of things under which we have been groaning so long. Comfortless locomotion, bad roads, ill-cleaned streets, these trifles which make up a big sum of discomfort and consequent discontent, are all now remediable, and there is no reason why this City should not before long, with its splendid situation, glorious park and clear skies, offer attractions equal to any. And withal, there will be the consoling reflection, we are no longer being robbed, luxurious thieves cannot now prey upon our resources with impunity. We sincerely hope, therefore, that those who are contemplating a permanent or protracted stay in Europe will pause a while. After all, a citizen owes something to his country, more especially to one in which he has grown well-to-do, and by permanently remaining away from it he neglects a solemn duty. As for a three or six months' trip to Europe, we only wish that everyone could have it at least thrice in their lives, it refreshes the body, invigorates and expands the mind, and is, perhaps, the very best way a man can spend a spare thousand or two of dollars.

Round the World.

"Through tickets" to go round the World are now issued, the price being $1,145 in gold, and the running time eighty-one days. The line of route, going westward, is from New-York to San Francisco, say 3,300 miles, San Francisco to Yokohama, 4,700, thence to Hong Kong, 1,600 miles, thence to Calcutta, 3,500 miles, thence to Bombay, 1,400 miles, Bombay to Suez, 3,600 miles, from Suez via Alexandria and Brindisi to London, say 2,300 miles, and from London to New-York, 3,500 miles. When we remember the voyage of the *Mayflower*, and earlier still that of COLUMBUS, such trips as this strike the mind with astonishment. Still it is clear that the "round trip," as outlined above, is far from being perfect in any particular. It is devious, that is to say, and yet does not take in all the places of most interest that such a journey should. When the projected improvements of the Indian route are carried into effect across Europe, and a great Continental railroad is established with proper branches and connections through Asia, the trip round the World will be shorter in duration and space, and at the same time much more interesting.

Granite and Asphalt.

The question of the comparative advantages of granite and asphalt for pavements, attracts much attention just now in Europe. In Paris, asphalt has been abolished in many thoroughfares and granite substituted. This has been done on the avowed score of economy. Yet experienced engineers and contractors tell us that there is no material difference in the first cost of the two. To keep up asphalt costs more than to keep up granite in streets of large traffic, but the original outlay is much the same. There are, however, other considerations besides that of the mere cost of the roadway itself. A French engineer lately calculated that if all Paris were paved with what is called the "Val de Travers" asphalt, there would be a yearly saving in the wear and tear of horses and carriages equal to two millions of dollars. Of course, the wear and tear saved on the nerves by reason of the comparative noiselessness of asphalt can hardly be estimated in money. Another point is that the asphalt, being impervious to moisture, water falling on it runs off or evaporates quickly, and the street paved with it soon dries. Experience has shown, too, that very few horses fall on asphalt, and those that do are less hurt than by falling on granite. On the other hand, although it is denied that asphalt is more slippery than stone on a level, engineers say its use is inexpedient on grades higher than one in sixty.

In London, where many experiments have been made in the past few years, asphalt has been found to work admirably. It has been laid down in thoroughfares of the heaviest traffic and with excellent results. Even in Threadneedle-street, one of the most heavily traveled avenues in London, the asphalt pavement that has been laid down twenty-seven months showed, at last accounts, "but slight signs of wear," while the granite pavement to the east of it, which was laid at the same time, is "much cut and worn." Our granite pavement in Broadway manifestly wears poorly in most places, and the continual trouble with it renders the inquiry important, whether we cannot adopt a superior substitute. Perhaps there may be something better than asphalt, but so far nothing seems to have been found. As regards cleansing, we should observe, the London reports say that it has proved easier to keep asphalt clear of snow as well as other incumbrances than any other pavement. It is stated, on the other hand, that "compressed" asphalt—the only sort for heavy traffic—cannot be laid with the requisite foundation so expeditiously as granite. This, of course, is an important consideration, but if the material is so much better in all other respects, a single disqualification is hardly conclusive against it. New-York is certainly very ill-paved in a general way, and whether with asphalt or some other material, improvement in the matter is imperatively called for.

An Excellent Movement.

Among the many noble proofs brought out by the Chicago fire, that "there is something fine in human nature after all," the Woman's Industrial Aid Society of that city is cheeringly conspicuous. This Society was formed directly after the great calamity, and is now doing grandly the work for which it was designed. Its chief aim is to find employment for women impoverished or thrown out of work by the fire. It likewise co-operates with the Churches and other organizations in the distribution of clothing and the general relief of distress. One of the first things done by the Society was to secure the use of a large building, which was found in St. John's Church at Union Park. This has been converted, for the time, into an employment hall for women. Filled with sewing-machines and materials, and under charge of an energetic manager, the place is now alive with industry. The chief idea is to find something to do for every woman who comes, and to pay her for her work. Garments and other articles thus made have been largely given away, we are told, but the use to be made of them is discretionary with the Committee. Even little girls too young to sew are provided with knitting, so that they may earn a trifle of money; and pictures, fancy articles, and ornamental work of all kinds, made by ladies rendered needy by the fire, may be left at the church on sale.

There is a common sense about this project which greatly recommends it. Doubtless in some cases it is well to give help outright without return or ostensible equivalent. In the case of Chicago, immediately after the conflagration, such a course was called for, and lavish response was made in almost every quarter. But in general it is better for both donor and receiver that something should be given for that which is bestowed. It is better for self-respect, better as encouraging wholesome activity, and better as setting good examples of benevolence on one side and cheerful vigor on the other. We are glad to know that the affairs of the Society are directed entirely by ladies. There are gentlemen on the Committee, including some of the best-known clergymen of Chicago, but their duties are advisory only, and the ladies have exclusive executive authority. Another good feature is that no sectarian disposition has in the slightest degree tinged the Society's proceedings. The managers are of almost every denomination, and all work together on a common platform. The thousands of delicate women who were thrown out of employment by the fire are, of course, of many creeds, and it is well that there should be no discrimination here as regards the source of their assistance. Whatever people's convictions, there is no need of dogma to expound the scope and purpose of charity.

It will easily be seen that an organization like the Woman's Industrial Aid Society can hardly be expected, and especially at first, to be self-supporting. Were the community at Chicago in the same condition as before the fire, help would flow in abundantly for such a purpose. But we must remember that the pressure of want is upon tens of thousands in that city who lately enjoyed plenty. Hence, aid from without must continue for some time to be very welcome. We therefore ask the charitable to give this excellent movement such aid as they feel they can dispense. Money or materials will be gratefully received by any of the officers of the Society, and we have not the least doubt will be put to good use. Such donations, it should be remembered, are not disposed of as gratuities, but in a wise encouragement of honest toil. They will be managed by women for women, and the best journals of Chicago assure us that the management has been alike tender and sagacious. Let all who can, then, send on their mite to the "Treasurer, W. I. A. Society, St. John's Church, Chicago."

CHOLERA AT QUARANTINE.

The Dread Disease Prevalent Among Emigrant Passengers and Sailors on the Steam-ship Franklin—Forty Patients in the Quarantine Hospital—Sanitary Measures to Prevent the Spread of the Infection.

An inspection of the steam-ship *Franklin*, which arrived at this port early last week, with cholera on board, has been made by Dr. J. S. MOSHER, Deputy Health Officer at Quarantine, who communicated the result of his examination to Dr. CARNOCHAN on the 15th inst. In his report he states that the *Franklin* left Stettin Oct. 10, Copenhagen Oct. 12, Christiansund Oct. 14. There were 22 saloon passengers, 611 steerage passengers, in all 633, with a certified capacity for 660 passengers. They were mostly from Stettin, there being about 120 from the other two ports. The first case of sickness occurred on the 23d of October after being eight days at sea, and was followed by others until on the arrival of the vessel at Halifax on the 5th November there had been forty deaths, some of the worst cases dying within twenty-four hours after the commencement of the attack, and the average time of sickness in the fatal cases being about three days.

The *Franklin* left Halifax on Nov. 8, and reached Quarantine at this port four days later, on the 12th, having had one more death during this time. There were seven cases in the hospital of the *Franklin* when they arrived here, one of which died the next day of Asiatic cholera. Within eight hours of the arrival of the steam-ship in port the well passengers and part of the crew were transferred to the receiving steam-ship *Delaware* and the sick sent to the hospital on West Bank. Since then, one case has occurred in a portion of the crew left on the *Franklin*, and from the *Delaware* there have been sent to the hospital the following cases: On Monday, 21; Tuesday, 8; Wednesday, 14; Thursday, 1.

Dr. MOSHER further reports that 3 more persons have died of the cholera, making in all 44 deaths. There are now under treatment for that disease 40 patients in the hospital at West Bank. He found that the condition of the *Franklin*, at the time of her arrival, was as good as that of any of the emigrant ships. The provisions were sufficient in quantity and of good quality, and the water in use, which was from the condenser, was good. He examined this by tasting it, as there had been reports that the water was bad and had caused the sickness.

The malignant character of the disease was made manifest by two deaths on Tuesday night, both of the persons who were attacked having been apparently well and walking about early on that evening, ten hours before they died. That the disease has not proved more fatal among so many people exposed to it under such circumstances is probably due to the good management on board, which was shown by the absence of panic and the general good condition of those who have escaped the disease.

The agents of this line of steam-ships, Messrs. WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, have cordially co-operated with the health authorities since the arrival of the *Franklin*, and carried out all of Dr. CARNOCHAN's directions. Fresh meat, vegetables, and other provisions from the markets have been added by them daily to the stores already on board, Mr. WENDT having given it his personal attention.

ANNA DUHRING, aged sixteen, and one of the passengers of the *Franklin*, died yesterday of cholera. There are now forty cases in hospital and all doing well.

AMUSEMENTS.

Music and the Drama.
NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Nothing fresh has been heard this week in the way of Italian opera. A few performances of "La Sonnambula" were indeed given on Friday night, and this company have not done much work here before, but no real novelty has been offered, and it is unfortunate for the management that such should have been the fact. The postponement of "Mignon" from Friday until next Wednesday was doubtless unavoidable. It is a pity, however, since the extent of the needful preparations was certainly known in advance, that an announcement should have been made only to be revoked. Yesterday "La Traviata" was given for the matinée and to-morrow Mlle. NILSSON and Signor CAPOUL are advertised to sing in "Faust." At the theatres we have to make the same record of lack of novelty. Mr. SOTHERN has filled Niblo's nightly with Dundreary, Mr. OWENS has repeated his performance in "Dot," at Booth's, "Divorce" continues to run at the Fifth-avenue, the FLORENCES have played "Eileen Oge" six times more at the Grand Opera-house, (where, by request, they to-morrow appear in "The Ticket-of-Leave Man,") "Humpty Dumpty" has been similarly honored at the Olympic, "La Grande Duchesse" is positively running with success again at Lina Edwin's Theatre, and Master PERCY ROSELLE still shines the bright particular star at Wood's Museum. At the Union-square Theatre, the Globe, and the St. James there have been, it is true, constant variations in the nightly fare, as in variety houses is proper, and at Dan Bryant's jolly head-box there have likewise been pleasant mutations. In general, however, we chronicle that prosperous monotony in things theatrical which is dear to the managerial heart whatever it may be to the impatient waiter for novelty. ....Mr. BARNUM's colossal show is carrying all before it at the Rink, and will continue so to do through the coming week. "Seven superior exhibitions" for fifty cents are not to be seen every day, and lovers of nature and art should not forget the hint....Mr. LENT's fine circus is doing a capital business in Fourteenth-street, and the little people are in high spirits over it. Miss LUCY WATSON is certainly a dashing equestrienne, and the Jee brothers are truly wonderful. The gross receipts of the matinée performances to-morrow are to be given to the sufferers of Chicago....Among the announcements in relation to to-morrow's entertainments, one is of particular interest. It relates to a change of management at the St. James Theatre. That bright little house will hereafter be under the direction of Miss ANNIE LONSDALE. A new and original comedy, called "The Pet of the Public," and a new burlesque, entitled "Bacchus," will be produced at the St. James on Monday, the inaugural day of Miss LONSDALE's administration.

MR. DOLBY'S CONCERTS.

In addition to the oratorio performance of "The Messiah," in which Mr. DOLBY's artists are to take part, two concerts will be given by them at Steinway Hall—one on the evening of Nov. 28, and the other on the afternoon of Dec. 2. Programmes of infinite variety are promised for both entertainments, Italian and German music, heretofore excluded, forming a large portion of the new bills.

Miscellaneous.
MR. CARR'S READINGS.

Mr. CARR, an English gentleman, read at Chickering Hall, last evening, several of TENNYSON's poems. Mr. CARR reads with intelligence and with a warm interest in his subject, but his insight into the beauties of TENNYSON, and his means and method of picturing them, are not remarkable enough to occupy public attention.

LECTURE BY SENATOR SCHURZ.

Senator SCHURZ lectures next Thursday night at the hall of the Mercantile Library Association. This, we hear, will be the only time the Senator can lecture in New-York during the Winter. His subject is "Civil Service Reform," and the lecture will constitute the third of the regular Mercantile Library course for the season. Senator SCHURZ will no doubt treat his important theme with force and perspicuity. He has given, as is well known, much attention to it. There are few topics before the people the clear comprehension of which is more important, and we hope the opportunity to listen to an intelligible statement respecting it from so masterly a speaker will be widely availed of.

Stage Notes.

Miss LOTTA was at the Boston Theatre last week....Mr. JEFFERSON acted last week in Rochester and in Syracuse. Mrs. CHANFRAU performs in the first-named place this week.... Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU is still reported at the California Theatre, in San Francisco....Mr. W. H. LINGARD and his troupe were last week in Charleston....Mr. THOMAS' orchestra was last week in Baltimore....At the Arch-street Theatre, last week, Mr. STUART ROBSON was the principal artist. He acted several times in a one-act piece, the work of Mr. W. BRANDON MATHEWS....Cleveland papers report the presence of the Vienna Orchestra, "twelve in number." Ten of the musicians, we are told, "seceded" at Milwaukee....Mr. COULDOCK was last week at the Cleveland Academy of Music.... Herr WACHTEL sings (in concert) in Hartford on Tuesday next....Miss COOMBS' company and Mr. McKEE RANKIN's company ministered, last week, to the pleasures of the St. Louis playgoer....The opening opera of the season in New-Orleans was to have been "The Huguenots."..... Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN acted last week at the Globe Theatre in Boston. Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF acts Macbeth and Miss CUSHMAN *Lady Macbeth*, this week....Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and the English Opera Troupe were last week at the National Theatre in Washington....The New Varieties Theatre, in New-Orleans, is situated in Canal-street, on the square bounded by Burgundy, Dauphine and Custom-house streets. It is 60 feet in height, 80 feet front and 180 feet in depth. The parquet and dress-circle contain 800 seats, the first first gallery 480 and there is a second gallery and there are 18 boxes. The stage is 70 feet wide by 65 deep. The company engaged includes the artists whose names follow: Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT, Director; LORAINE ROGERS, Business Manager; JOHN SELWYN, Stage Manager; Miss Lizzie Price, Miss Edith Challis, Miss Ione Burke, Miss Emma Marble, Miss Maddern, Miss Rose Wood, Miss M. E. Gordon, Miss Emma Cline, Miss Mary Carr, Miss George Reynolds, Miss Murdock, Miss Rose Telbin, Mr. George Clarke, Dominick Murray, Harold Forsberg, A. Pitou, George Holland, Jr., F. Fisher, Breitford, T. Goodsen, Stuart Robson, George Ryer, Frank Murdock, T. J. Hind, John Howson, C. H. Frye, Geo. Herbert, E. J. Browne, H. Marston....Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS acted last week in Albany....Mrs. F. W. LANDER terminated her engagement at the Pittsburg Opera-house last week. She has appeared at Wood's Theatre in Cincinnati....The MAJILTONS performed at Mozart Hall, in Cincinnati, last week. ....At Pike's Opera-house the Wallack-Richings Company was the attraction....Performances of "Othello" and "Faust" were given by Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN and by Mr. W. CRESWICK, at Harrington's Opera-house, in Providence, last week....Mrs. MACREADY impersonated *Rosalind* in Providence last week. The other parts in the tragedy were filled by Mr. GEORGE BECKS, Mr. ALFRED KNIGHT, Miss ALICE PLACIDE and other artists....The Lydia Thompson Troupe was last heard from in Titusville....Mr. EDWIN FORREST is acting in New-Orleans....The Richmond papers announce representations of "Othello," with Mr. NEIL WARNER and Miss RAWLINSON in the leading parts. A local paper conveys to us the additional intelligence that last Winter Mr. WARNER "played in 'Richard III.,' after FECHTER and BENNETT, at Booth's, and his acting was commended as superior in every respect to either of his competitors."... The stars who were engaged to shine at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago, this season, have united, we learn, in advancing him capital wherewith to rebuild his house. Mr. JEFFERSON heads the list with $10,000....Mme. JANAUSCHEK was last week in Milwaukee....The San Francisco *Chronicle* of Nov. 11 publishes the intelligence added: "Signor EUGENIO BIANCHI, accompanied by his lady, arrived on Thursday

evening, to make arrangements for a season of Italian opera in this city. The following is a list of the company engaged: Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, the popular American soprano; Miss Kate Morensi, in perfect beauty if her photographs speak truly, contralto; Miss Anna T. Daming, soprano leggiero; Mme. Clementina Cannoli, second soprano; Mme. Gransedt, mezzo soprano; Signor P. Baccei, primo tenore robusto; Signor G. Marcier, baritone; Signor Angelo Bacceli, basso profundo; Signor Euggnio Bianchi, tenore, and Signor Nicolao, leader and director of orchestra. It is intended to give a season of twenty nights, giving a different opera each time. The following comprise the repertory: 'Traviata,' 'Trovatore,' 'Faust,' 'Lucia di Lammermoor,' 'Fra Diavolo,' 'Martha,' 'La Sonnambula,' 'Rigoletto,' 'Barber of Seville,' 'Crispino,' 'Lucretia Borgia,' 'Roberto le Diable,' 'Vorsziade,' 'Figaro,' 'Ernani,' 'Puritani,' 'Figlia del Regimento,' 'Un Ballo,' 'Elixir de Amore,' 'Nabucco,' and 'Don Giovanni.' The orchestra will be composed of twenty-two pieces, and the chorus of twenty voices—both of which are to go into immediate training. It is proposed to get up a subscription list at $60 for one seat, $100 for two, for the season of twenty nights—a steep figure. There will be three subscriptions and one extra representation each week. There will be no matinées. The company will arrive here about the 25th inst., and will open after the holidays. Negotiations are now in progress to secure the Metropolitan Theatre."

Foreign Intelligence.

M. Arnault, of the Paris Hippodrome, is dead.... A Berlin letter to the London *Daily Telegraph*, dated Oct. 31, says: "The Marquis and Marchioness of Caux passed through Berlin, en route for St. Petersburg and Moscow, last Friday evening; only staying for a few hours' rest and refreshment at the Hotel de Rome, where I had the pleasure of personally ascertaining that the prettiest of Peeresses and most accomplished of living vocalists, despite the fatigue of a long and chilly journey—the nights being already terribly cold in these Northern countries—was in the full enjoyment of health and spirits. She will remain in Moscow for four or five weeks, and then retrace her steps to the ice-bound city on the Neva, in which her engagements will retain her until the beginning of March. A Russian friend of mine, deeply versed in the State secrets of his Government—to which category, as you are aware, theatrical matters belong in Russia—assures me that, for her four months' engagement, Mme. de Caux will receive the princely sum of $13,000, without reckoning the diamonds, pearls, and other precious goods that the Diva's Sclavonic worshipers delight to lay at her feet whenever she honors them by ministering to their enjoyment of sweet sounds. Lucky goddess! but she deserves all her diamonds, and more, though she already possesses enough to stock a royal jewel-house. Mme. de Reszke, too, will go to Russia this Winter and receive her share of the golden shower with which great artists are deluged in that magnificently generous country. Do you know that Rubinstein, now resting from his glorious labors in the capital of music—Vienna—cleared, two years ago, $14,000 by three concerts, and that a masquerade "ordered" by the Emperor at one of the great club-houses, for the benefit of the sufferers by famine in the Baltic provinces, produced no less than 70,000 carlins—over $30,000. It will interest music lovers in London to know that Joseph Joachim has his hands full of profitable engagements. His series of quartets has commenced, and all the tickets for the first and second performances were purchased—most of them at a premium—a fortnight before the days respectively appointed for the coming off of the concerts. The Berliners are not fond of spending money; their greatest admirers never attribute to them the quality of lavishness. But these thrifty Northerners will loosen their purse-strings freely enough when dramatic or musical entertainments are in question; and they have suffered jobbing in tickets to grow into an intolerably oppressive institution. I am speaking in sober earnest when I tell you that to secure a ticket at the price of the official issue for either of the Royal Theatres when a favorite opera or play is announced for performance, or a pet of the public, like Lucca or Niemann, is 'set' for a good part, you must rise by candle-light, and wait outside the ticket offices ere the booked of the capital have made up their minds that, considering the darkness and cold, it is worth their while to crow. Later in the day, if you are bent upon purchasing a voucher, you will find yourself compelled to give four and five times the intrinsic value to an early bird of the vulture class who has picked up some of worms to scalp purpose. The opera is virtually closed to people of moderate means, for whom it offers anything worth hearing they cannot obtain a decent place for less than four or five thalers. It is the same, pari passu, with the minor theatres, in which, nevertheless, the performances are frequently such as would not draw 20 houses in London, Paris or Vienna. A race of vampires is authorised by custom to prey upon the public, and that public, which in Berlin prides itself upon its smartness, tamely submits to an organized extortion that neither Italians nor Spaniards, who live in their theatres, would tolerate for a day."....The reception of Mr. W. S. Gilbert's new play, called "On Guard," at the London Court Theatre, is thus described by the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "'On Guard' severely tried the patience of the audience, and at last provoked their serious displeasure. Sufficient applause, however, attended the close of the performance to justify the reappearance of the players before the foot-lights. The author also presented himself to receive the congratulations of his friends; but the cries of 'Cut it down!' with which he was greeted by an irritated pit must surely have convinced him that his efforts to entertain had scarcely succeeded. Retrenchment may do something for the play, but its defects are not all to be remedied by even the most vigorous employment of the knife. The fable is fatally weak in dramatic interest and effect, while it is constructed upon an inartistic plan. Mr. Gilbert has little skill in creating and defining character; his figures lack individuality and substance, and are all moved by a common passion for indulging in the very smallest of small talk. Such plot as the play possesses seems to be frequently sent asleep by the endless prosing of the *dramatis personæ*. Here and there, however, there is something of the sparkle of wit in the dialogue, and the forced facetiousness which marks the comedies of Mr. Byron has been successfully imitated. The characters fail to move sympathy from a certain arrogant air of gentility they permit themselves, and their disposition to deride as 'cads' and 'snobs' such of their acquaintances as are less happily endowed or situated. Altogether, the management of the Court Theatre is so obviously anxious to consult the comfort and tastes of its patrons, that its painstaking production of a work of such small worth as 'On Guard' is matter for genuine regret."....The sixth season of French plays, under the management of M. Raphael Felix, was to open at the St. James Theatre on Nov. 6. The artists already engaged comprised M. Lafontaine, (sociétaire du Théâtre Français,) M. Ravel, (du Théâtre du Gymnase et du Palais Royal,) Mme. Victoria Lafontaine, (sociétaire du Théâtre Français,) Mme. Desclauzas-Ravel, (du Théâtre du Gymnase,) Mlle. Adele Page, (du Théâtres de l'Odeon, Porte St. Martin, Vaudeville and Ambigu Comique.)....'L'Esclave,' a new five-act opera by M. Membree, is to be produced at once at the Paris Grand Opera House....M. de Flotow has left Paris for Vienna....MM. Tom Hohler and Piatti are residing on the Lake of Como....M. Faure made his reappearance at the French Opera in "Don Juan," with M. Obin as *Leporello* and Mlle. Berthe Thibault as *Zerlina*....Mlle. Rita-Sangalli is engaged by M. Halanzier as ballet-mistress at the Grand Opera, in the place of Mme. Dominique, instructress of Emma Livry and Bozacchi, who has retired on a pension....The baritone Ismael has been engaged at the Opera Comique for all the duration of the direction of MM. Leuven and Du Locle....M. Offenbach has left Paris for Vienna to superintend the final repetitions of the "Princess de Trebizonde" at the Carl Theatre....Mme. Pauline Viardot, who has sold her villa at Baden-Baden, and settled in Paris, has been been appointed Professor of Singing at the Conservatoire de Musique....The violinist Sivori and Mme. Monbelli are at present on an artistic tour in Prussia, where they meet with great success. At the first concert given at Breslau, the receipts amounted to 2,600 thalers....Mme. Marie Seebach is to write fifty letters for the *Presse*, of Vienna, relating what she saw and heard in America....Flotow, the composer of "Martha," has a new opera in press. The title is "Elizabeth." William Shakespeare is one of the heroes of the libretto....Herr Heinrich Marr, *régisseur* of the Thalia Theatre, Hamburg, is dead. He was the first to present Goethe's "Faust" on the stage. He produced it at the Brunswick Theatre, England, himself taking the part of *Mephistopheles*....Advices from Rome set forth that the opera is not successful. Nobody in Rome cares for "La Traviata," or the ballet of "Fausta." The patience of the audience having reached its limit one night, a good hearty hissing caused the *corps de ballet*, and brought the representation to an untimely conclusion. The ballerine incensed beyond measure, armed themselves with sticks and cudgels, and laid wait for the hissers outside the theatre, and administered as many blows as they could, until the *gendarmes* got the better of them....The musical critics of St. Petersburg are busy with a new soprano and a new baritone—Mlle. Pauline Lavitski, who made a very successful debut at the Mariinski Theatre recently as *Zerlina*, in the opera of "Fra Diavolo;" and M. Padilla, who appeared in a part considerably beneath him (that of *Valentine* in "Faust") at the Grand Theatre. The portraits of the two celebrities have already appeared in several shop windows on the Nevski Prospect, a distinction which confers the same kind of brevet rank as the favorable location at the London coffee-houses 200 years ago....The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "It is always interesting to know how Herr Wagner is getting on, and letters from Munich state that his operatic enterprise at Baireuth is in a most promising condition, while he himself has just received a signal mark of favor from his patron and friend the King of Bavaria. Whatever we may think of Herr Wagner's music, his skill and energy as a projector cannot possibly be denied. When his scheme for the establishment of a Wagnerian Opera-house was first started, some viewed the prospectus with distrust, others fairly ridiculed it; and the announcement that a certain German Potentate had subscribed for two shares at (300 thalers each) was received with derision and with ironical inquiries as to who would take the 998 shares still unsold. It appears now that the chief takers are the Emperor of Germany, the King of Bavaria, and the King of Saxony; and that, owing no doubt, to the manner in which the affair has been launched, and to the lofty patronage secured for it, there is not at this moment one share remaining in the market. The money having been subscribed, the next thing to do will be to build the theatre; and it is said that plans thereof, together with designs for the scenery, have already been prepared. The great work, 'Der Ring der Nibelungen'—for which it has been found necessary to build a special theatre—will, according to present views, be produced some time in the summer of 1873. It has been asserted that the performance of this 'festal play' will last a week; but this is exaggeration. The representation of the first series of divisions ('Der Ring der Nibelungen') is to be brought out in nightly parts) will occupy four evenings, two extra evenings being reserved respectively for the second and third divisions. We must not forget the mark of favor received by Herr Wagner specially from the King of Bavaria, who, hearing that 'Lohengrin' is about to be performed at Bologna, has promised to honor by his presence the first representation of a Wagnerian opera in Italy."

FAMILY HOTELS.

The New Departure in Domestic Apartments.

"Nous ne pouvons marcher aux derniers siècles. Nous devons obéir au temps, aux nécessités du progrès. Nous devons suivre l'essor de la civilisation. Nous allons à la vapeur, tant pis pour ceux qui restent en route. Ce noble courage, cette volonté énergique de tout faire, de réaliser le bien partout c'est le lin secret."—M. le Ministre d'Etat, Rouher.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a highly gratifying circumstance to members of the architectural profession that the attention of the Press and the public of New-York seems, at last, in a fair way of being turned to the subject of *maisons-à-loyer*, of apartment-houses of a high class, intended for the accommodation of families of fair but not large or excessive incomes. We all know that the ordinary New-York house involves a great waste of room and means, except for the highest class of incomes. And yet we are compelled by the rigid instructions of our patrons to go on building such from year to year, solacing ourselves the while, if at all, with the reflection akin to that of Swift in one of his letters to Sir William Temple, "that what a man is forced to, is no diminution of his wisdom," and that we could do a great deal better for the money if we were only allowed to show it by our employers. We need not to go abroad in order to find out what so many of our traveled countrymen are fast beginning to understand, viz: that the experience of Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and indeed of all the European capitals for the past hundred years, has abundantly solved the problem of the maximum of family accommodation in house-building combined with the minimum of household expense. In fact, we need have little to look for in the way of models beyond the arrangement of such structures as those which are so thoroughly illustrated in the many foreign works devoted to the plans of houses of this desirable class. And it does seem, at last, as if our long-time arguments on this subject were about to receive some hearing, and that the public are about to consider with some attention, the immense benefits which a proper study of the subject on their part will enable them to secure. For, if by this mode of building twelve families can be handsomely and conveniently lodged on the same area of city lots, which now only suffice for three houses in the ordinary and wasteful American mode of building, supplied, too, with every requisite convenience for first-class private housekeeping, and amid surroundings of unexceptionable and even of fastidious superiority, it is obvious that the area of our crowded city is practically multiplied by four, and the expense of location and building is reduced in an equal, or even in a greater ratio. Boston has already availed herself of these advantages to a great and increasing extent.

It is now somewhat more than fifteen years since the Hotel Pelham—the first of its class in America—was erected for Dr. J. H. Dix, in that city, from plans furnished by the writer, and the great success of that building as a financial experiment has led to the erection of similar buildings there, in the newer and best parts of the City, until their number has now reached some thirty or more—all of them containing complete suites of rooms on one floor, adapted to the needs of a fashionable and thoroughly complete and first-class style of housekeeping. While all this has been going on in a neighboring city, the apathy of New-York landlords on the subject has appeared truly inexplicable to our profession. My own portfolio of projects for such structures, embracing plans adapted to some twenty different plots of ground, of various sizes and situations, has been repeatedly shewn to capitalists and builders here, and the twelve or fifteen per cent. of return for rents which they can be made to yield has been demonstrated, over and over again, only to be met by the same strain of remark "that such a mode of living would never suit our people." I find, too, in exchanging views with other architects of this City, that such has been their own almost invariable experience in the matter. It has seemed to be in vain for us to point out to intending builders that in Europe, where the science of living well has been so long studied, and so thoroughly mastered and understood, Dukes, Princes and capitalists of the largest means are found living in "flats," to their own entire satisfaction—not to speak of the fact that New-York families of the highest standing and the most ample fortunes eagerly avail themselves of such accommodations in preference to any other during any protracted residence in foreign cities. The one unvarying reply to these arguments here has always been, "Our New-York people will not take to it at home. They will think it too much like a 'tenement-house' ever to be willing to live in them." How entirely mistaken is such a timid and narrow view of the case, has at length been abundantly proved by the experience, first, of Mr. R. Stuyvesant's handsome block in East Eighteenth-street, and more recently by Mr. Haight's larger experiment at Fifteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, Mr. Paran Stevens', at Twenty-seventh-street and Broadway, and Mr. Cottenet's, at Tenth-street and Fifth-avenue,—the number of tenants of the most respectable position and the highest class applying for suites of rooms being, in each of these cases, far beyond the capacity of either establishment to accommodate them. And these structures, too, be it observed, (with the exception, perhaps, of the one first named,) are located in such choice and expensive situations, and built and finished in such an "extra first-class style," as necessarily to place them as a style of abode much beyond what would be found perfectly satisfactory to a large and constantly increasing class of tenants, with incomes of $6,000 to $12,000 a year. The highest rents in Mr. Stuyvesant's block, however, (those on the first floor or *premier*,) are understood to be $140 per month or $1,680 per year, and were that building ten times, or even fifty times as large as it is, it could all be filled to-morrow at corresponding rates. It will not be difficult to show that suites containing nearly double the accommodation of those now alluded to, can easily be provided at the same or less rent, in a style of building large enough to reduce the cost of ground-rent, service and attendance *pro rata*, to admit of the introduction of two or more elevators, alternating in their trips up and down, (as in the Equitable Life Insurance Company's building, down-town,) and thus rendering the upper floors, to all intents and purposes, nearly as desirable as the lower ones, and—not the least of considerations—having an exterior of the highest elegance, and the most striking and impressive architectural effect throughout.

It is above all things necessary, however, in looking at this matter with a view to immediately successful results, to pass by at once all considerations of so-called "co-operative housekeeping," of a general kitchen, of a restaurant, or even of a general laundry, to be attached to the apartment hotel, with which some recent correspondents of the public Press have sought to connect, or rather, as it seems to me, to entangle, this simple subject. These are all visionary and untried schemes, which have already wrecked several projects of the kind, and which may or may not be found to work well in practice. My own opinion is, that they will all amount to little or nothing in the end, and that, if tried, will only have the tendency to retard the one great improvement in house-building, which every person of a moderately comfortable income, who desires to live well, within the limits of the City, ought above all other things to desire to see at once carried into general execution. Let us at least be content now to be able to go as far in economy and comfort as do those European communities whom we see to be as well lodged as ourselves at one quarter of the cost. Let us first endeavor to give our families a house over their heads, convenient, cheap and elegant, with every accommodation for *distinct family housekeeping*, before we tack on to this great question others which will only complicate and retard its practical consideration. When the New-York family of the better class, on their return from Paris or Vienna, find that they are able to enter in and possess precisely such a suite of apartments in their own City as they have just reluctantly quitted in Europe, and at a rent, certainly no higher, and perhaps considerably less, than they have been glad to pay while abroad, it seems to me that enough will have been gained for one decade at least. Let the further questions of any proposed partnership in commissariat come afterward, but by all means, since the matters of victualing and supply are so entirely apart from that of rent, leave them to be considered on their own merits alone. They are very remotely connected, if at all, with this one great crying demand for handsome and respectable shelter; and until that want is met and provided for let us take care that no secondary considerations embarrass its statement or endanger the movements for its complete and permanent relief.

It now remains only to build a French apartment hotel in New-York on a scale of magnitude sufficient to convince every one, however skeptical, of the convenience, economy and style which are practicable in residences of this class, and at the same time to show a return of fifteen per cent. on the investment to the owner of the property. Such a building should have 200 feet frontage upon an avenue, (an entire block,) and extend back 125 feet in depth on each side street, with a rear passageway for service, &c., of twenty-five feet more, thus occupying ten lots for the building and two more lots for the passage-way or street in the rear; this private street to be defended at each end by high ornamental cast-iron gates. Thus light and air are fully provided for on the four exterior faces of the structure. The height to be eight stories, including the first or *rez de chaussée*, appropriated to shops of the best class, and the upper or Mansard story, suitably divided for rooms for servants and baggage or store-rooms, three such rooms being included in the rent of each suite of apartments below. There will remain six floors, to be appropriated to forty-eight separate apartments, eight on each floor, and each suite entirely isolated from and independent of all the others. By reserving five interior courts of varying sizes, direct light and perfect ventilation may be secured to every room throughout. The door to each suite, which opens directly from a broad marble landing connected with the main staircases and the adjacent elevators, will be to that suite in all respects a front door, having a vestibule or ante-chamber inside, and connected with a private hall or corridor, upon which all the rooms and smaller passage-ways of the apartment will open. The ceilings to be effectually deadened by one course of deafening between the floor-beams, and another three-fourths inch course of cement laid solid on the top of the under boarding, this latter to be again covered with the thick English felting which is now imported for this purpose. Six stairways of brick and iron, and each thus rendered completely fire-proof, to be placed in convenient places in separate parts of the building, two of them being grand staircases for the occupants, and the four others being back stairs, or *escaliers de service*, for servants, supplies, &c., but all readily accessible from each apartment. Two elevators, constantly running up and down, convey the occupants or their visitors readily to the topmost floor, while all the halls and public passage-ways are heated by steam, in the manner usual in a first-class hotel. The front entrance, to be grand and imposing, as befits a structure of such magnitude, and a *concièrge* and assistants to be constantly in attendance in the office, to direct visitors, take charge of parcels and messages, and for all the other varied purposes now usual in hotels.

Each suite of rooms, or separate apartment, on the proposed plan, will consist of drawing-room, 16 by 22 feet; dining-room, 14 by 16 feet; three chambers, each 14 by 16 feet; dressing-room or smaller chamber, 8 by 10 feet; kitchen, (opening on one of the inner courts,) 10 by 14, with large store-closet attached; butler's pantry, 6 by 12 feet, with hot and cold water laid on; hall or ante-chamber, 8 by 8 feet; bath-room, and eight closets of various sizes, some of them exceedingly capacious—and with each apartment, as before mentioned, three Mansard rooms averaging 10 by 14 feet, to be thrown in, for the use of servants, or to contain trunks and other articles not in use; the design being to provide strictly first-class residences, all the ceilings to be high and the finish handsome, but not extravagant, throughout. The cost of such a building, with an exterior as attractive to the public as the Gilsey House or the Grand Hotel, but of course much larger in its dimensions, may be set down, at a fair calculation, at $850,000, and the land necessary for its erection at about $175,000 more; total, $1,025,000. On this investment, the shops, twelve in number, may be relied on to pay annually about $30,000, and the forty-eight suites of rooms from $108,000 to $115,000 in all; the total of rents being set at about $145,000. The suites will readily rent from $175 or $200 per month down to $75 or $80 per month, according to their location and aspect, the least desirable of them calculated on at about $1,000 per annum, being much better than any to be had in the buildings now erected, at a rate of fifty or sixty per cent. higher than that just named. Such a schedule of rents, while perfectly satisfactory to the public, who are eagerly waiting to avail themselves of the privilege of paying them, would, it will be seen, secure a return of fifteen per cent. per annum on the cost of the building, and ten per cent. per annum on the land on which it is placed. Any architect in the City who has had occasion to look into the matter would engage to fill up the list of lessees of such a building, with well-to-do tenants of his own acquaintance, before a single stone of the structure were laid. I have had by me, for more than a year, a list of sixty-two proposing occupants for suites of apartments like those above described, who are all waiting, with what patience they may, to become tenants, at these remunerative rates, whenever the building shall be erected that will be large enough to accommodate them. I have known, during the past week, a lately married couple—persons of fair income, and of the highest taste and culture—to explore the whole length and breadth of Manhattan Island for an apartment of the kind, without the least prospect of success,—settling down despairingly, at last, in two rooms in an up-town hotel, at some fabulous figure, paid presumably for the one undivided three-hundredth part of the privilege of gazing at the gilt gingerbread decoration around them; and of witnessing the reckless spoliation of the tons of wasted provisions for which they are proportionately charged. I have personally known, too, within the last month, the sum of $500 in cash to have been offered as a bonus for the unexpired six months' lease of an apartment, now occupied at the rate of $1,500 per year, and emphatically refused. It seems to me, in view of scores of facts like these, that the person who can longer doubt the immediate demand for Parisian flats in New-York, or question their highly remunerative character as an investment, would be likely (in the language of Sidney Smith to the electors of Taunton) "to have blandly declared that there existed no particular necessity for water in the camp of Israel five minutes before Moses struck the rock."

With the hope that the statements and calculations of the foregoing article may have the effect of increasing, in however slight a degree, the attention already paid to this interesting subject,

I remain, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ARTHUR GILMAN, Architect.

No. 115 Trinity Building, Nov. 18, 1871.

Departure of a Detective for Europe—Is Garvey to be Arrested?

Among the passengers who sailed for Europe, yesterday, on the steamer *Batavia*, of the the Cunard line, was Mr. Thomas Sampson, the experienced special detective of the United States Sub-Treasury, in this City, and also a member of the Police detective force. Mr. Sampson was recently employed by the Committee of Seventy in investigating municipal corruption. It is reported that the object of his trip abroad has reference to the Ring frauds, and that he was despatched to make some arrests. If such is the fact, it is not unlikely that A. J. Garvey is the person whom he is after.

Heavy Robbery of Diamond Rings.

Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, three men entered the store of J. Brenner, No. 28 Maiden-lane, and asked to see some diamond rings. The men seemed very hard to suit in the selection of a ring, and kept Mr. Brenner and his clerk very busy showing them the different styles. Two of the men kept Mr. Brenner and the clerk engaged, while the third one sauntered carelessly around the store, apparently looking at the jewelry. The two men were not satisfied with the prices asked for the rings which they selected, and finding that Mr. Brenner would not make any reduction, all three left the place. In returning the trays of rings to their places in the cases, Mr. Brenner discovered that one tray of diamond rings was missing. He immediately ran to the street door, but could find no trace of the men, as they no doubt hurried off as fast as possible. It is the opinion of Mr. Brenner that while the two men were talking to him and his clerk, the third man stole the tray. In the tray that was stolen there were thirty-six diamond rings, valued at $3,500. The men were of very good address, and Mr. Brenner states that any suspicion of a robbery never entered his mind until after he missed the tray of rings.

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

Meeting of the Committee on Protests—No Witnesses to be Examined—Glaring Evidence of Fraud in Tweed's District.

The Committee on Protests of the Board of Canvassers met yesterday, Mr. Plunkett in the Chair. The case of Kilian vs. Frear, the candidates for Assembly in the Fifteenth District, was first taken up. Mr. Plunkitt said that the Committee had thought it well not to examine witnesses, but merely to receive affidavits. If the Committee undertook to examine witnesses, a hundred might be produced on each side, and the labors of the Committee be extended indefinitely.

Mr. Lapaugh, on behalf of Mr. Kilian, made an earnest appeal to the Committee to reconsider their determination not to receive the testimony of witnesses, or at least to compel the presence of those persons who had made affidavits, so that they might be cross-examined.

Mr. Waterbury, who appeared for Mr. Frear, argued that the Committee had no power to go behind the returns. The Committee could not, even if they desired to do so, compel the attendance of witnesses.

The Chairman said it was physically impossible for the Committee to examine witnesses; they had but ten days in which to complete the canvass and make their returns.

Mr. Jeliffe, for Mr. Kilian, argued that the Board of Canvassers must satisfy themselves of the validity of the returns made to them. It was their duty so to do, and they could not canvass irregular returns.

Mr. Waterbury said he could clear up the case of the First Election District. He then read an affidavit of the three inspectors of election in the First District of the Twentieth Ward, to the effect that 568 votes were registered in that district, and 493 votes were cast; that the reason why 493 votes do not appear in the poll-book is because no poll clerk was present during a portion of the day, and until he came the votes were checked on the registry-book.

The Chairman said the Committee would not examine witnesses, and all affidavits in the case must be put in at once.

The case of Wisser vs. Robinson, candidates for the office of Assistant Alderman in the Fifth District, was next taken up.

Mr. Peter Mitchell, who appeared for Mr. Wisser, put in additional affidavits to prove that in the Tenth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth election districts of the Eighth Ward Mr. Wisser's watchers were ejected from the polling places, and that irregularities of all kinds were committed. He asked that the returns from those districts be thrown out.

Mr. Robinson put in counter affidavits, and the Committee declared the case closed.

At 3 o'clock the case of Wm. McMahon vs. John J. Blair, candidate for Assembly in the Fourth District, was called. Mr. McMahon claims that in a number of the election districts "repeating and ballot-stuffing" was practiced. The case was submitted on affidavits, and the Committee adjourned.

FISK AND MANSFIELD.

The Case Yesterday Before Justice Bixby—A Crowded Court-Room and Outbursts of Applause—The Examination Postponed.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning James Fisk, Jr., appeared before Justice Bixby at the Yorkville Police Court to answer the charge of libel preferred by Mrs. Helen Josephine Mansfield. The appearance of the distinguished "Commodore" and "Colonel" of the famous Ninth Regiment in the character of a defendant to a criminal prosecution would undoubtedly have attracted considerable attention at any time, but the circumstances which led to his arrest, the nature of the litigation and the spicy developments which have already resulted in its prosecution created an unusually strong feeling of interest in the proceedings. A large crowd of spectators filled the entire Court and blocked up the halls and corridors of the entire building. Mrs. Mansfield, the complainant, was one of the earliest in attendance. By advice of her counsel, who expected that the case would go to the General Sessions, the defendant having given bail for his appearance there, Mrs. Mansfield retired before the case had fairly commenced, and this subsequently necessitated the adjournment of the examination for a week. Fisk was rather tardy in putting in an appearance. He did not arrive until long after the appointed hour, evidently with a view to create a sensation. He was attired in naval uniform, and a host of Erie retainers, who were present, greeted him with suppressed applause. He was accompanied by his private counsel, Mr. Shearman, and seated himself beside his other counsel, Wm. A. Beach and Charles Spencer. The prosecution was conducted by Assistant District-Attorney Fellows, and Mr. McKean represented Miss Mansfield. As soon as the case was called on, Mr. Fellows asked the Court for the papers in the case, to ascertain the position in which it then stood. The documents were handed to him, and having examined them, he said: Now, your Honor, I respectfully submit the proposition that, by the conditions of the bond entered into by the defendant for his appearance at the General Sessions, and the steps already taken in it, you are divested of authority to proceed with this examination, and that it is to another Court this defendant must be remanded. The only object, as I understand it, of an examination before a Magistrate is to ascertain whether there is probable cause to believe that an offense has been committed, and in case such probable cause shall be made apparent, to remand the party accused to that Court into which his offense is properly cognizable. Now all that I am asking is that your Honor will indorse the conditions of this bond: "Whereas he has been brought before said Justice to answer the said charge," the bond having previously recited the charge, "and upon examination of the whole matter, pursuant to the statute, it appearing to said Justice that the said offense has been committed," the whole results that could be reached by the examination, "and that there is probable cause to believe said defendant to be guilty thereof, and the said offense being bailable by said Justice, he did thereupon order the said accused to find sufficient bail, $3,000, for his appearance at the next term of the Court of General Sessions." The terms of this bond mean that your Honor has proceeded far enough in this investigation to satisfy your mind that probable offense has been committed, and you have taken that step which was intrusted to you by virtue of your authority in sending this case upon this recognizance to a higher tribunal.

Mr. Spencer—I hardly expected to see the prosecution show the white feather so soon. The Court is aware that up to this time the Legislature has made no provision for bail for an examination. Without exception for scores of years, they have permitted a party able to give bail to give that bail nominally for trial rather than be obliged to lie in prison waiting an examination, and then they give him that examination. In a practice of twenty years I have known that rule, and it certainly would be an iron, a stringent and an unfair rule to say to a citizen charged with crime or misdemeanor, who demands an examination: Sir, the convenience of witnesses, the business of the Court and the engagements of the District-Attorney are such that this examination cannot be given you until to-morrow or next day. If you desire to be confronted, as the statute says you shall be, with the witnesses against you upon the examination you must go to a cell, although you may be able to give any amount of bail. No such hard and iron rule ever prevailed in this City. We have come here in good faith, in obedience to your Honor, ready for examination, and we desire it shall be explicit and full, and be disposed of as soon as possible.

Judge Bixby—There is no use in argument. I hold that the defendant is entitled to examination.

Mr. Fellows—I feel it my duty to raise this point here because we may be met with difficulties hereafter. I am quite sure that your Honor does not intend to work any hardship to this defendant, and I am very certain that as representative of the people I have no such inclination, nor can I see how the course suggested by myself can realize to him the hardship which has been so feelingly alluded to by my friend. It is unquestionably the right of every citizen accused of crime to be brought into Court and confronted with his accuser, but I submit the defendant has waived that right. What is this bond? He could have demanded an examination and had it. He has chosen to forego that privilege and has demanded that his case should be heard in another Court, and for his appearance there he has bound himself in a penal sum. Even if the examination should take place here, and result in his acquittal, his bond still remains for his appearance in a higher Court, and your Honor has stated in the bond that an offense has been committed, or that there is probable cause to suppose that it has been committed. There is no hardship here. We are seeking to divest Col. Fisk of no rights. We have shown no white feather in the case, but are ready to meet it. I respectfully submit that the point is too well established to be disputed here on the part of these defendants.

Mr. Spencer asked that the complainant be called for examination, and an officer was dispatched to an ante-room, where it was supposed she was in attendance. After several minutes he returned with the intelligence that Mrs. Mansfield was not present.

Mr. Spencer—I ask your Honor to issue a writ of attachment, and fix an hour when this examination will proceed.

Mr. McKeon and Mr. Fellows here informed the Court that so satisfied were they that Col. Fellows' motion would be favorably entertained, that they directed her to leave, as she would not be required.

Mr. Spencer—This lady lives on Twenty-third-street, within a mile and a half of this Court. I would suggest a recess for an hour and let the gentlemen produce their injured and outraged client. [Applause.]

Mr. McKeon—I move that this Court be cleared if such an evidence of applause be given. If this applause is to be created with auditors on one side, I think we shall have to bring auditors for our side also.

Mr. Beach—That imputation is hardly deserved, if your Honor please.

Mr. McKeon—I have been surrounded by ruffianism before, and I don't mean to be intimidated in this matter.

Mr. Fellows observed that he indulged in no fears of intimidation, and he would discharge his duty without being influenced to the slightest degree by such a consideration. He believed his motion would be granted by the Court and consented to allow Mrs. Mansfield to leave. That motion having been refused, he would interpose no further obstacle to the examination and would be prepared to proceed with it at any day the Court was ready.

Mr. Spencer asked that the case be heard that afternoon, but the Judge expressed his intention of not resuming it that day. Finally, after consultation, the case was adjourned to next Saturday, at 10 o'clock, when Mrs. Mansfield, the complainant, will be placed upon the stand. It was subsequently ascertained that before the proceedings commenced an agreement was made between the respective counsel by which James Fisk, Jr., surrendered the first bond—*i. e.*, the bond given for appearance before Judge Bixby—and had executed a second bond in the sum of $3,000 for his appearance at the General Sessions. This, it is held, takes the case out of Judge Bixby's jurisdiction and prevents Fisk from having the case brought up for trial here.

Arrest of a Jailer.

John H. Valleley, a deputy jailer of St. Lawrence County, New-York, who is charged with having set at liberty four burglars for a bribe of $500, about a year ago, was arrested on Thursday at Kansas City, and is now en route to New-York.

A Card.

HOW WE LOST FOUR HUNDRED PIANOS.

Our statement that we had lost 400 pianos in the great fire in Chicago having aroused considerable comment and some question, we are induced to show how it happened that we sustained such an unparalleled loss, and how we had so many instruments in Chicago at the time. It is not to be supposed that these pianos were located in one depository, which seems to have been the error made by our questioners. They were scattered about among the first families in the city, some on hire, others sold on installments, and all of them irreparably lost, as we had no insurance on any of them. We do the largest of this character of business of any piano manufacturer in the country, which fact will readily account for the unfortunate contingency which resulted so disastrously for us. We would state, however, that our business is not materially affected by this misfortune, and that we are manufacturing pianos and supplying our orders as rapidly as our large force of employes can work. J. BAUER & CO., No. 650 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Woodworth's NIL-SON BOUQUET, AN EXQUISITE PERFUME.—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes, "I LOVE YOU" and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

Reform Stimulants.—The great majority of the brands of whisky sold at the present time are as impure, bad and corrupt as the politicians who have broken down the Democratic Party and set all conservative, well-balanced minds thinking about reform. A little concerted action among retail dealers and consumers of whisky would benefit both, and drive out of existence brands whose sharp, acrid flavor denotes their impure character; mixing down with spirits, or reducing their strength, won't save them any more than the mixing of the Ring newspapers saved the Ring. Century Whisky is pure, mellow and wholesome; has been analyzed by four prominent chemists, all of whom pronounce it "without fault." It is free from fusel oil, yet retains all the essential oils. No whisky in the world can compare with it. For sale by first-class grocers, druggists and dealers everywhere. Ask for it and try it; it will recommend itself. Wholesale depot, Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st.—*Advertisement.*

Bell Schnapps.—The unprecedented demand that our celebrated Bell Schnapps is meeting with throughout the country induces us to state that it is pronounced by physicians and merchants to be the purest and most reliable article of schapps imported from Holland. Dealers who will compare our schnapps with others in the market will find them in every way superior. H. G. WOFE & CO., No. 18 South William-st.; sole importers.—*Advertisement.*

To have elegant light Biscuits, Rolls, Buckwheat Cakes, Fruit Dumplings, &c., you should use Dooley's Yeast Powder. Ask your grocer for it.—*Advertisement.*

The Benefit of Good Advice.—Thanks to Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering, teething children.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic SCHNAPPS.—Among the complaints for which the Schnapps has been declared a specific by the eminent physicians who have corresponded with the proprietor, are dropsy, dyspepsia, debility consequent upon long-continued sickness and old age, epilepsy, asthma, gravel, colic, affections of the kidneys, and all chronic diseases. For these, and many other disorders, it is now prescribed, with great success, by more than three thousand medical practitioners in various parts of the United States.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair restores gray hair, stops its falling out and increases its growth. Recommended by physicians. Sold everywhere.

Donovan's Ladies' and Gentlemen's Restaurant Table d'Hôte and Private Dinners, No. 5 East 12th-st.

Drunkenness and Opium-Eating.—Dr. BEERS, No. 107 4th-av., has a permanent and painless cure for both. Call or send stamp for evidence.

Wood Carpeting, Parquet Floors, No. 480 Broadway. A new and desirable article.

Flowers.—Hyacinth and other Winter Flowering Bulbs. Illustrated Catalogue sent free to all applicants. RICHARDSON & GOULD, Seed and Bulb Warehouse, No. 245 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ROGERS—HAWTHORNE.—On the 16th inst., at Grace Church, Baltimore, by Rev. Dr. Leeds, assisted by Rev. Richard Post, Henry W. Rogers, of Baltimore, to Emily, daughter of the late William M. Hawthorne, of New-York.

DIED.

BARBOUR.—On Friday, Nov. 17, Jane De Forest, wife of Wm. D. Barbour and daughter of Rev. James H. Mason Knox, D. D.

Funeral and services from her late residence, No. 12 West 37th-st., on Monday, Nov. 20, at 10 A. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

COWLES.—At Macon, Ga., on Friday, Nov. 17, Hon. Henry W. Cowles, Circuit Judge of Bibb County, Georgia.

FAWCETT.—On Friday, 17th inst., Mrs. Sarah Fawcett, wife of John Fawcett, aged 77 years.

Funeral on Monday, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 208 East 126th-st.

PATERSON.—John Paterson, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Nov. 19, at 12½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 208 East 119th-st.

STOLLER.—In New-York, Nov. 17, 1871, of consumption, James Harry Stoller, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Continental Lodge, No. 287, F. & A. M., and the members of First Company, Seventh Regiment New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 130 East 18th-st.

STEVENS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 18, 1871, Horatio Stevens, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 27 First-place. The remains will be taken to Buffalo for interment.

TUCKER.—Nov. 17, Frederick C. Tucker, only son of Charles and Carrie Tucker, aged 11 months and 12 days.

VAN NORDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 16, after a short and severe illness, William Van Norden, in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son, William E., and of his sons-in-law, R. W. Nicholls and A. B. Morris, also the members of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Pacific-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART SALE. CHICAGO.

RELIEF FUND for the ARTISTS OF CHICAGO. 150 PAINTINGS.

Free gifts from our best artists, to be sold by auction to the highest bidder, on the evenings of

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, 20TH AND 21ST,

Commencing at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Art Room.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers.

"THE WEST WIND."—THE OWNER of Gould's great piece of Statuary has consented to place it upon exhibition for the benefit of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, to commence TUESDAY, Nov. 21, afternoons and evenings, for three days. An opportunity, which will probably never again occur, is now offered the public to see this masterpiece of art. Tickets can be obtained at No. 114 and No. 701 Broadway, Caswell's, under Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York, and at the drug and book stores in Brooklyn.

$165.—AMERICAN BILLIARD-TABLE.—Equal to best at half price; patent composition or slate beds, with balls, cues, &c., $165 to $250. AM. BILLIARD-TABLE CO., 563 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 3 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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WHITE CHINA DINNER SETS, WORTH $30, FOR $22.

COLORED AND GILT DINNER SETS, WORTH $120, FOR $80.

COLORED AND GILT CHINA TEA SETS, WORTH $14, FOR $8.

IVORY-HANDLED DINNER KNIVES, WORTH $11, FOR $7 50.

SILVER-PLATED CASTERS, WORTH $8, FOR $5 50.

MANTEL VASES, CARD RECEIVERS, JARDINIERES, FLOWER-POTS, &c., AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

NO CHARGE FOR EXAMINING.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

W. J. F. DAILEY. NO. 631 BROADWAY.

ROOMS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

No. 63 William-st., New-York, Oct. 13, 1871.

Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago conflagration.

Persons desirous of subscribing to this object may send their contributions to the Chamber of Commerce No. 63 William-st., care of George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., or to any member of the Committee. Checks to be made payable to the order of A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman, No. 71 South-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Vice-Chairman, No. 25 Nassau-st.

A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.

FRANK E. HOWE, Secretary, No. 23 Wall-st.

MR. ALEXANDER WHITE, of Chicago, has placed his entire collection of paintings on exhibition at the LEAVITT ART-ROOMS, No. 817 Broadway, corner 12th-st., comprising the master-pieces and gems of the GREAT MODERN MASTERS.

The entire receipts from this exhibition will be devoted to the relief of the artists of Chicago, many of whom are left entirely destitute by the late conflagration in that city.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

TEXAS LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

The only genuine American article.

Economical, excellent and convenient for making beef-tea, soup, gravy, &c., &c., for family use and invalids. An entirely fresh and improved article arrived from Texas. Office price per pound, (equal to forty-five pounds prime beef,) $2 25. For sale everywhere, and by A. GLANZ, Sole Agent, No. 194 William-st.

GLENHAM HOTEL.

Nos. 155, 157 and 159 5th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., New-York. On the European Plan.

This hotel has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished in the most elegant manner, and is now open for the reception of guests. The scale of prices adopted both for the rooms and restaurant are moderate, and no effort will be spared to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage.

ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTY APPOINTED for the discovery and prevention of frauds in the various Boards and Departments of Government of the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings has been permanently organized, and would now invite their fellow-citizens and tax-payers to co-operate with them by pecuniary aid. Contributions may be sent to their Treasurer, E. T. Backhouse, at the office of the Kings County Insurance Company, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, or at its office, No. 91 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., or at the rooms of the Committee, No. 357 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

S. HUTCHINSON, President.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba drawn Nov. 28; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

WEDDING NOTES.—BALL CARDS, NEW styles; fine paper and envelopes, monograms, seals, badges, medals, &c., by A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, SEVENTH Assembly District. A special meeting will be held at Head-quarters, No. 36 6th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to act upon proposed amendments to the Constitution of the District Association. GEORGE W. CLARKE, President. William Terhune, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 41st-st., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, SEATS FREE, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton.—Divine services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening, the first sermon on "the teachings of the times" will be preached to young men. Subject—*The Lesson of the Great Uprising.* Young men especially invited. The Rector will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st., Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Pastor.—SUNDAY, Nov. 19, morning at 10½, Rev. Geo. Hepworth will preach. Evening at 7½, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach. Subject in the evening—*The Break Between Ancient Faith and Modern Thought.* Seats all free in the evening. The public cordially invited.

A DISCOURSE ON UNSEEN HELP will be preached on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, entrance No. 17 Greene-st. by Rev. David Mitchell. Afternoon service at 3. Strangers welcome.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT on Sunday evenings Lyric Hall; also Adelphi Hall, 52d-st. and Broadway all day Sundays; both halls are fully furnished. Apply to JOHN. H. TRENOR, No. 722 6th-av.

A PRECENTOR WANTED, ONE FULLY competent. Address, with testimonials, EDGAR, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies will preach, MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.—Subject for morning—*The True Mission of Life.* Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH—FULTON, CORNER OF WILliam-st.—Preaching SABBATH at 10½; EVENING, 7½; Rev. M. C. Julian. MONDAY, praise-meeting, 7½; FRIDAY EVENING meeting, 7½; chapel No. 103 Fulton-st., where the noon daily meeting is held.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M., except on the second Sunday in each month, when the afternoon service is omitted and the Church open in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER of Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., will preach in the MORNING. Subject: *Only a Link; or, the Significance of Small Things and Humble People.* Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth in the EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CITY MISSIONS.—A PUBLIC MEETING in behalf of City Missions will be held in the Tabernacle Congregational Church, 6th-av. and 34th-st. on SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 19, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Chas. S. Robinson, Rev. George J. Mingins and others.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORNER 35th-st.—Morning prayer and sermon 10½ A. M.—Sermon by Rev. Mahlon Meier Smith, D. D. Evening prayer and sermon 7½ P. M. Sermon by Right Rev. Bishop Armitage, of the Diocese of Wisconsin.

COME AND HEAR.—THE MESSENGER of the coming Savior will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Rainbow Angel and the Little Book.*—Rev., chap. x. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY —Madison-av., corner of East 42d-st. EVENING service on EVERY SUNDAY, until further notice, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will preach.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, corner 35th-st. and 3d-av.—Divine service and a sermon in the morning at 10½ o'clock; Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., Rector.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. Andrew Longacre, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

EIGHTEENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 18th-st., near 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. H. Olin, D. D., of Binghamton, N. Y., and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. T. H. Haggerty, D. D., of St. Louis, Mo.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, 19th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FAIR OF THE "SISTERS OF THE STRANGERS," in Chapel, Winthrop-place, Greene-st., above Waverley-place. The interest manifested in this Fair has induced the ladies to continue it MONDAY, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Attend the Fair. Help the poor stranger. Learn the work of the society. Catholics and Protestants unite in its support.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. W. H. Pendleton will preach in the West Fifty-third-street Church on SABBATH MORNING at 10½, EVENING at 7½. Prof. O. M. Newell, musical director.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FREE EVENING SERVICES EVERY SUNDAY in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., will preach SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 19. Subject—*The Relations of the Churches of England and America.* Morning service at 10½.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY, THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Sunday services: 7 A. M., Holy Eucharist; 10 A. M., Morning Prayer; 10½, Litany; 11, Holy Eucharist; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 7½ P. M., Compline. Week-day services: 7 A. M., Holy Eucharist; 9 A. M., Morning Prayer; 7½ P. M., Evening Prayer.

FREE RELIGIOUS LADIES' AND GENTS' PARLOR DEBATES, EVERY SABBATH at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Immortality; Interesting and Exciting.* With a short introductory lecture. At 10½ o'clock A. M., opening thoughts for evening debate. Evening debaters should attend morning lecture at No. 166 Forsyth-st., four doors north of Stanton-st.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent.—Services at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

FREE RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE AND Prayer-meeting in Mohawk Hall, 8th-av. and 40th-st., on SUNDAY MORNINGS at 10½ o'clock. Special subject—*Co-operative Homes and Labor as a Means of Realizing the Catholic Impossible Christian Life.*

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Verren, Rector—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, west of Broadway.—Rev. W. W. Newell, Jr., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

HARLEM—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN Church—Preaching by Rev. Edward D. G. Prime, D. D., Nov. 19, 10½ A. M., at the new Harlem Hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also by Rev. S. H. Hall, D. D., at 3 P. M. A cordial invitation and welcome for all.

HARLEM.—REV. W. T. CLARKE WILL preach at Unity Chapel, 125th-st. and 4th-av., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject in the evening—*Autumn Leaves.* Services begin at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. B. M. Stratton, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Evening subject—*The Second Commandment.* Bible school at 9¼ A. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. General prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. George T. Chambers.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The monthly meeting Nov. 20, 1871, at 7½ P. M. at Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st. Addresses on *The Substance of Sunday-school Instruction*, by Rev. James M. Ludlow; and *What Sunday-school Workers may Learn from the Critics*, by Rev. John H. Vincent, D. D.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 722 6th-av. (Reservoir Square,) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Refining Process on Character.*

REV. THOMAS GUARD, THE CELEBRATED missionary from Africa, will preach his last sermon in this country, for the present, at the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., near Grand, next SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 7 o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. John Parker, will preach at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free; all are invited.

REV. J. S. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY, in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. The anniversary of the Youths' Missionary Society will be held in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Sampson, President of Rutger's Female Institute, and the Pastor, J. S. Elder.

REV. T. IRENÆUS PRIME, D. D., will deliver an address on SUNDAY EVENING, in Association Hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av. Subject—*The Power of an Earnest Life.* Singing by the audience of familiar hymns from 7½ to 8 o'clock, after which the regular evening service is held. Young men are most cordially welcomed to this service.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR Grand-street Methodist Church, between 4th and 5th sts., Williamsburg.—Seats free. Will preach SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., on *Heavenly Recognition*; 7½ P. M., on *Commercial Morality*, for young men. Grand organ and musical concert next THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Praise-meeting at 7½ P. M. Monthly meeting of mission school, corner 8th-av. and 29th-st., at 2½ P. M.; addresses by Rev. A. D. Vail and Rev. W. H. Taylor.

REV. ROBERT S. MACARTHUR, Pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

REV. CHARLES F. LEE, FIFTH UNIversalist Church, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY, Nov. 19, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Cloud of Witnesses.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

REV. L. S. WEED, AT JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½. EVENING, 7½. Subject—*What the Angel Said, and what the Apostles Did.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. J. J. WHITE, PASTOR OF ATTORney-st. M. P. Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts. Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Subject at NIGHT—*Insight of Differing Denominations.* All invited.

REV. JOHN LOVE, JR., PASTOR OF THE Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker, corner Morton, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptism at the close of evening service. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING, and in the EVENING will give the first of a course of lectures on social vices. Subject—*Gambling.*

SERMONS FOR THE TIMES.—REV. E. C. Sweetser will give the first of a series of practical discourses in the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, corner Downing-st., THIS (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"*The Free Road to Success in Life.*" Morning services at 10½ o'clock.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 54TH AND 55th sts., west of 8th-av.—Geo. Jarvis Geer, D. D., Rector.—The third of the course of sermons on *Sacred Figures* will be delivered by the Rector on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 19. Subject—*The Pillar of Cloud and of Fire.* Service at 7½ o'clock.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-st. between Sullivan and Macdougal-sts., Rev. Theo. A. Eaton, D. D., Rector.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Gallery-pews free at all services. Strangers welcomed.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. Willis, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting 3½ P. M.

SHILOH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Prince and Marion sts.—The Pastor, Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, D. D., will speak to the men of New-York on SABBATH EVENING. Subject—*The Great Cost of Freedom.*

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—53d-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. Vail. Seats free.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. Price, will preach. Seats free.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. C. S. Harrower, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

ST. SACRAMENT MISSION REMOVED from Broadway to 40th-st. and 10th-av.—Services on SUNDAY at 6½, 7, 10½, 4 and 8. Rev. J. D. Bradley will preach on *Superstition* at 8 P. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D-AV. AND 10th-st.—Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector, will preach THIS DAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY of the Sabbath-school Missionary Association connected with the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Burchard's,) between 6th and 7th avs. will be held SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 19, 1871, at 7 o'clock. Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Chas. M. Earle, Esq., and others will address the meeting.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERVICES OF St. Luke's Hospital will be held at St. Thomas' Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 7½ o'clock, when addresses will be delivered, and a collection made in behalf of the institution. The friends of the Hospital are respectfully invited to attend.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, IN 55th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.—Rev. J. Stanford Holme, D. D., Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, Nov. 19, at 3½ P. M. Subject—*Love, the Key of Knowledge.* Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Jos. Pulman, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. Burch. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2 o'clock.

THE SECOND MEETING IN BEHALF of the New-York Infant Asylum will be held at the Church of the Messiah, 34th-st. and Park-av., SUNDAY, Nov. 19, at 7½ P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Hepworth, and others.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, IN WEST 34th-st., near 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. Crawford, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D. Strangers cordially invited.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34th-st., west of Broadway and 6th-av., Rev. John Thomson, D. D., Pastor. Divine service on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and at 3½ P. M.

WHAT IS TRUTH?—MR. GILES WILL answer this question in the New Church (Swedenborgian) house of worship, on 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., SUNDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, he will address the young on *Their Relations to the Church.* Seats free; public are cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ by Rev. Samuel Carlile. Young People's meeting in the evening, 6 o'clock, in lecture-room. Strangers cordially invited.

WEST SIDE LECTURES.—JOSH BILLINGS will deliver his inimitable humorous lecture, *What I Know About Hotels*, at St. Peter's Hall, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORner 38th-st.—SUNDAY, Nov. 19, morning prayer and sermon, 10½ o'clock; evening prayer, musical service, 3½ o'clock. Opening anthem, "Marcadante." Chorister, "Tuesen."

THE MUSEUM OF ART.

The Value of the Pictures of the Metropolitan Museum, as Estimated in Europe.

We have already published an article from *L'Independance Belge*, which, it is understood, was written by the Director of the Musée de Bruxelles, one of the most competent art critics in Europe, and which gives the opinion of Belgian connoisseurs in respect to the collections that have been purchased by the Metropolitan Museum of Art. We now ask the attention of our readers to another most significant and important paper on the same subject, which is extracted from a long article upon the organization of the Museum from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, of Paris. This journal is the most distinguished of its kind on the Continent. Its contributors are writers of the highest literary ability, and its words are law in regard to the matters of which it treats. The author of the paper in question, M. CHESNEAU, was officially connected with the Department of Fine Arts under the late Imperial Government, and his unreserved admiration of the pictures that have been purchased for our Museum must add to the lively curiosity in regard to them which already exists in this community.

The current number of the *Revue Des Deux Mondes* contains, under the head of "Essais et Notices," a long account of the foundation and organization of our "Metropolitan Museum of Art." It is signed by ERNEST CHESNEAU, until late the Secretary of Count NIEUWERKERKE, the Emperor's Minister of Fine Arts, and long a well-known writer upon art. Nearly half this article is taken up by an interesting account of the valuable collection of pictures formed in Europe, a year ago, for the Museum.

"Opinion in Europe in regard to museums of art occupies," says Mr. CHESNEAU, "two different points of view. There are those who would admit only *chefs d'œuvre*, but workmen, on the other hand—artists, historians, philosophers—insist that every museum, according to its resources, should present a more or less complete history of art. This view is held by the managers of the New-York Museum. They admit that it would be chimerical to hope for many pictures by the great masters of the Italian schools. All the Raphaels, for instance, that exist, are known and catalogued, and are held by those who will not let them go. Once in a century, perhaps, an unexpected opportunity well improved, will give to the New-York Museum something of this class. But for the present, its ambition must be limited to forming, by means of such specimens as are obtainable, of the lesser as well as of the greater masters, a history of the schools of painting. This is the sufficient and only reasonable programme. Every work of an artist of any prominence is admissible on the one condition, absolutely essential under the circumstances, that the authenticity of the picture should be undisputable and capable of being satisfactorily demonstrated.

In making these acquisitions, the Committee are assisted by a man of rare penetration in these matters. No picture has been accepted for the Museum without the approbation of M. ETIENNE LE ROY, expert of the Royal Museums of Belgium, whose name added so powerfully to the value so celebrated among amateurs of the Van Brienen and Salamanca Galleries. If the Museum of Brussels had a larger income, it would be astonishing that the Metropolitan Museum of Art should have been allowed to take away from Brussels itself pictures of such great importance. The "Return from Egypt," by RUBENS, engraved by BOLSWERT, a picture all the more precious in that it is the only Rubens saved from the burning of the Church of the Jesuits, is a large picture, the figures of life-size, of great beauty, and in perfect condition.

The important Gaspard de Crayer, "Diogenes and Alexander," is an immense picture—the same that the City of Ghent presented to the Empress JOSEPHINE, and which long ornamented one of the saloons of Malmaison. This picture of DE CRAYER once belonged to the Collection Rubempré; as also did one of the most magnificent pictures of the New-York collection—the "Triumph of Bacchus," by JORDAENS. The other Jordaens of the New-York collection is "The Infant St. John Baptist Visiting the Infant Jesus." This belonged to the famous Abbey of Afflighem, most of the pictures of which are now in the Pinakothek of Munich.

The Museum of New-York possesses already 174 pictures, all of high quality, of known origin, and with their papers in order. We will not enumerate them. It will be sufficient to mention a few. In the first rank, two pictures by GUARDI, which yield in importance only to the Guardis of the Marquis of HERTFORD's gallery; a noble study by GREUZE for the head of that young girl who arrests the arm of the father in the "Paternal Malediction of the Louvre;" a gigantic picture of HUYSMAN's, of Mechlin, taken from a castle of the Marquis of HASTINGS, whom the Derby ruined at twenty-six years of age, and a sketch by FRANS HALS of a meeting of the Gardes Bourgeoises on the occasion of the peace of Münster. Another FRANS HALS, a marvel of vigor and skill, is the portrait of Hille Bobbe Van Haarlem. A ballad on Hille Bobbe was going the rounds of Flanders; HALS illustrated two couplets of it—one in a sketch in the Suermondt Gallery, at Aix-la-Chapelle, representing the old woman with her hands upon her beloved beer-can; the picture of the New-York collection represents her after having many times emptied it—a *chef d'œuvre* of clever portraiture.

There are many more pictures that deserve longer mention than we can give them; the "Seizing of the Golden Fleece," by ABRAHAM DIEPENBEECK, the pupil of RUBENS, an immense picture upon which worked another friend of RUBENS, the landscape painter WILDENS; "The Descent from the Cross," by ROGER VAN DER WEYDEN, that identical canvas which is wanting in the series of the Passion in the Museum of Brussels; "The Adoration of the Magi," by a pupil of the VAN EYCKS, GERARD VAN DER MEIRE, a most rare and valuable picture, in perfect preservation; "The Day after the Wedding," by the younger TENIERS, engraved by LEBAS; "Les Moulins" and "Le Colline," two pictures by VELVET BREUGHEL, which once belonged to RUBENS, afterward to the Duc DE PRASLIN, and to the expert LE BRUN, who had "Les Moulins" engraved by LEBAS for his gallery.

I cannot pass in silence a picture like the superb head of Christ, by THIERRY BOUTS, nor the precious example of ADRIAN DE VRIES, a painter of whom only three other pictures, dated and signed, are known to exist—those of Gotha, Weimar and Rotterdam; nor the Solomon Ruysdael, from the collection of MAXIMILIAN I. of Bavaria. If we should make a study of the works belonging to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, we should have to speak of the rare good fortune which has brought together a collection of pictures in which are found the names, besides those mentioned above, of Velasquez, Lucas Cranach, Van Dyck, Isaac and Adrian Van Ostade, Jean and Andri Both, Terburg, Mieris, Hobbema, Jan Steen, Van Der Helst, Snyders, Poussin, Le Nains, Greuze, Tiepolo and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

By far the greater number of the pictures in this collection have belonged to galleries well known in their time to the art world of Europe—to the collections of Louis Fould, Castelbarco, Ch. de Lorraine, de Jully; of the Cardinal de Polignac, of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, of the Marquis Maison, of the Marquis d'Aligre, and of the Duchess de Berri; of Edward Emerson, Mackintosh, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Hastings, Cardinal Fesch, and Cardinal Rubempré.

The authorities of the New-York Museum have begun to form an interesting collection of all the engravings made at different epochs of the pictures in its possession. Those that have not been engraved are to be reproduced now, either by the burin or the etching-needle. M. JULES JACQUEMART, the author of the admirable etchings of the precious vases in the Louvre, forming the plates of M. BARBET de JOUY's work *Gemmes et Joyaux de la Couronne*, the illustrator of M. ALBERT JACQUEMART's *History of Porcelain*. An artist unrivaled in his power of seizing the expression and character of the work of art he copies, has already etched fifteen of the important pictures of the New-York collection. This artist has known how to reproduce in his plates all the varieties of styles, of color, and of technical execution that characterize the processes of different masters; here the archaic precision of VAN HEEMSKERCK, there the rapid vigor of FRANS HALS, and again the united firmness and delicacy of GREUZE.

This beautiful series of etchings does the greatest honor to M. JACQUEMART. These works are intended to aid in the proposed exchange of engravings between the Museum of New-York and the cabinets of engravings in Europe. There is also a rumor that a sumptuous catalogue will be prepared, to which these plates will form the most worthy illustrations. This happy innovation will certainly be copied in Europe.

In Memoriam of the Late Judge M. McKinney, of Florida.

From the Key West Dispatch, Oct. 26, 1871.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar, and officers of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, held the 18th day of October, 1871, at which were also present, by invitation, the officers of the army and navy, foreign Consuls, officers and citizens, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the bench be draped in mourning, and that the flag, also draped in mourning, be raised at half mast during the [illegible].

A committee having been appointed to draw up suitable resolutions, the following were presented by them:

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.

Whereas, We the members of the Bar and officers of the Court and citizens of Key West, are informed of the recent death of Hon. JOHN M. MCKINNEY, our late Federal Judge; and

Whereas, The sad intelligence has awakened a common sentiment of profound sorrow in the community, to which it seems just and expedient to give expression; it is therefore

Resolved, That, though this deplorable event has deeply moved our feelings, we assemble not to breathe unavailing regrets over the dead, but to bear testimony to his priceless worth, so manifest appreciation of our loss, and to mingle our sympathies with the griefs of the living.

Resolved, That, though comparatively a stranger to our people, toward whom his relations have been chiefly official, the uniform wisdom, justice and courtesy of his rulings and bearing upon the bench have won the confidence and respect of all who came within their influence, and have enshrined him in their hearts.

Resolved, That in the death of Judge MCKINNEY this Court has lost a chief whose spotless integrity and stern devotion to duty, whose genial manners and broad sympathies, all enhanced by a modest self-denial, formed a combination of moral and intellectual fitness for the Bench as rare as it was admirable, and that especially by these qualities did he command the entire regard and respect of the Bar and officers of his Court.

Resolved, That, as private men, we deplore the loss of a fellow-citizen whose interest in the advancement and prosperity of our people, and whose sympathy with all walks and enterprises of public utility, combined with his intellectual culture and personal example, must have exerted a decided and most happy influence upon the public welfare.

Resolved, That, as a people, we tender to the loved and cherished ones, whose hearts and hearths this sad event has desolated, our heartfelt sympathy, and our prayers that the God of all mercy may bestow that consolation which no earthly words or power can give.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be deposited in the records of this Court, and that they be presented to the State Court for this, the Sixth Judicial Circuit, at its regular term in November next, and that such proceedings may then be taken as may seem appropriate.

Resolved, That as a mark of our respect for the memory of our deceased friend we wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family.

S. R. MALLORY,
W. C. MALONEY, } Committee.
G. B. PATTERSON,

All of which were unanimously adopted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 18.

FIRST BOARD.

$11,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 117¾	200 Quick. Min. Co. ... 26¾
75,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 111⅞	100 do ... bet. call. 28
9,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 111⅜	100 Quicksilver Pref. ... 38
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new ... c. 114¼	50 Del. & Hud. Can. 122
	100 West. U. Tel. ..b. c. 68¼
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 113	200 do ... 68
20,000 do ... c. 113	300 do ... 67⅞
10,000 do ... b3. 113	900 do ... 67⅞
20,000 U.S.5-20R., '67.b3.114¼	50 Pac. M. S.S.Co.b.c. 47
20,000 Tenn. St.6s, new. 68¼	300 do ... 47½
20,000 do ...	100 Mar. Pref. ... b. c. 1½
20,000 do ... 68⅞	100 N. Y. C. & Hud. ... 91¼
3,000 S. C. St. 6s new. Jan. & July. 29	200 do ... bet. call. 91⅛
	200 do ... b3. 91½
2,000 do ... 28¾	200 do ... c. 91⅝
1,000 do ... 28	2000 N.Y.C.& H.Ctfs. 87
10,000 do ... b10. 27	20 Reading ... 112
5,000 do ... 27⅜	300 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 85¾
500 Va. 6s, Consol. 62½	600 Cleve. & Pitts. ... 124⅛
6,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 90¾	5 do ... 125
3,000 Mich. So.S.F.B. 100⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. ... 60¼
2,000 Cen. Pac.G.Bds. 102⅛	200 Chi. & R. Is..b. c. 102
15,000 Un. Pac. 1st M. 91	100 Mil. & St. Paul ... 55⅞
10,000 do ... 91⅛	200 do ... bet. call. 56
10,000 U.Pac.7s.L.G.B. 78	100 do ... 56⅜
5,000 Bell. & So. Ills. 1st M., S. F. B. 87	125 Pitts.,Ft.W.&C.G. 96
	5 do ... 96¼
5,000 Alt. & T.H.Inc. 76	100 Ohio & Miss. 40¼
5,000 Gt. W. 2d M. ... 84½	200 Chi., Bur. & Q. ... 123
1,000 N. J. Cen. 2d M. 101	50 Ohio & Miss Pref. 76¼
1,000 Penna. 1st M. ... 98¾	1000 Union Pac. ..b. c. 28⅜
2,000 H.&St.J.8s,C.B. 95¼	100 do ... 28⅞
1,000 Tol., Peo. & W. 1st. W. Div. ... 89	100 do ... b3. 27
	200 do ... 27
3,000 C. F. & M. 1st M. 84¼	400 do ... 27⅞
5 Fourth Nat. Bk. ... 110	200 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 62¼
20 Irving Bank ... 128	100 C., C. & Ind. C.b.c. 19¼
200 American Coal ... 48	100 Mor. & Ess. ..b. c. 96
200 Con. Coal of Md. ... 48	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62 small ... 111	85 Wells-Fargo Ex. bet. call. 59¾
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64. 111⅝	2,600 N. Y. C. & H. C. 87⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 111⅜	100 L. S. & M. S. b. c. 85¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new ... c. 114⅛	400 do ... 85⅞
5,000 do ... 114¼	100 do ... 85⅞
500 U. S. 5-20 R., '67. 114⅛	100 L. S. & M. S. ... 86
50,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. ... 113⅞	100 Union Pacific ... 27¾
100 Canton Co. ...	200 do ... bet. call. 27⅞
100 Con. Coal of Md. ... 48	400 do ... 27⅞
100 do ... 48	200 Chi. & N. W. ... 59¾
100 do ...	50 P. Ft. W. & C. G. ...
300 Quick. Min. Co. 27	5 do ... 96¼
300 Quick. Pf. ... 38	100 Mil. & St. Paul ... 55⅞
200 West. U. Tel. b. c. 67⅞	300 do ... 55⅞
100 do ... 67⅞	200 Tol., Wab. & W. ... 61⅞
100 Mil. Coal Co. ...	100 Bost., Hart. & E. ... 4
200 Pac. M. S. S. Co. 46⅞	200 Ohio & Miss. ... 40¾
300 American Coal ... 48	300 do ... 40¾
100 Adams Ex. ex.div. 85¼	200 H. & St. Jo. ... 37
100 Erie Railway.s10. 30⅞	200 Col. C. & I. C. ... 19

SATURDAY, Nov. 18—P. M.

The Bank return, as anticipated, shows an increased strength of movement, and points to continued ease in Money for some weeks to come. The impression gains ground that we shall pass through the intervening seven weeks to the New-Year without pressure and at reasonably cheap rates of interest. The Banks gain since last Monday $2,248,600 in Gold, and $719,200 in Greenbacks. The general Deposit line is up $4,911,500, and the Loans and Discounts are increased $1,581,800. The Circulation is down $45,800.

The Treasury Office received during the week $2,697,395 for Customs; paid out $2,248,233 Gold Interest, and sold $1,000,000 Gold on Thursday.

The sales of Gold for the day were at 111@111⅛ ₩ cent.; the market very quiet. Bills on London 60 days, 109½@109⅝. Bills payable on demand, (which saves the English stamp tax,) were sold at 110 ₩ cent. Money closed easy at 5@6 ₩ cent. on call loan and 7 ₩ cent. on Discounts at Bank.

The Stock Exchange was generally firm through the day. The Public Funds were in demand for all descriptions at the full rates of Friday, and the market closed strong. The Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks were somewhat irregular in the dealings, but the general temper of the market is bullish. The following quotations were made late in the day as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING PRICES—NOV. 18.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	110	110⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	112	112
United States 5-20s of 1867	115	115
American Gold	111⅛	111
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
N. Y. C. and Hudson	91⅛	91¼
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs	87	87
Reading	111⅞	112⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	101¾	102
North-west Common	60⅛	60⅛
North-west Preferred	90	89½
Pacific Mail	46⅛	46⅞
St. Paul Preferred	78	77⅞
St. Paul Common	56	55⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	40½	40⅞
Toledo and Wabash	61⅞	62
Western Telegraph	67⅞	67⅞
Erie	30⅛	30⅞
Union Pacific	28⅛	27⅞
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	85⅛	85⅞
Lake Shore, Scrip	79⅛	79⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1871.

Gold receipts	$620,107 00
Gold payments	1,387,615 00
Gold balance	64,368,448 00
Currency receipts	374,107 00
Currency payments	401,349 75
Currency balance	7,695,788 25
Customs	361,000 00
Canceled gold notes sent to Washington	808,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 17.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	99⅞	100
City 6s, new	102⅞	103
Camden and Amboy	138	138½
Pennsylvania Central	58⅝	58¾
Reading	102⅝	102⅞
Lehigh Valley	59⅞	60
Catawissa Preferred	...	46
Philadelphia and Erie	24⅞	...
Northern Central	...	39
Lehigh Navigation	35⅞	35¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	...	93⅞

The week's imports of Foreign merchandise have been to the specie value of $3,047,949.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, which forms the chief link in the new and short through route from Chicago to St. Paul and the great North-west, will be completed, equipped, and in running order by the middle of November. The iron is down to within ten miles of Hudson, and is being laid at the rate of a mile a day, and the grading throughout is finished. One hundred and twenty miles have been in operation for a year, and had a large and profitable local business, and a still larger amount awaits the completion through St. Croix County to the shore of the Lake. The lumber traffic this Winter will be very heavy. Immense quantities are already piled up at the mills on the line of the road awaiting the completion of the connection with St. Paul, when it will be distributed over the treeless prairies of Minnesota and Iowa. Besides this local business the West Wisconsin will get a large share of the traffic between St. Paul and the Northwest and the lakes. It is 100 miles shorter than the present line, and has direct connections with Chicago. The road has a valuable Land Grant of [illegible] acres in the best part of Wisconsin. This grant, with the Road itself, is pledged in support of the First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds which may be [illegible] WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 4 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 18 Wall-st., Agents to the Company.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. (8 ₩ c.) GOLD.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

These Bonds are being rapidly absorbed by investors and capitalists, and but a small amount remain untaken. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad, which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the Bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,600,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London, or Frankfurt-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted from 101 to 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $12,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance vs. Bailey.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—The object of this suit was to enjoin the appellee from assigning or otherwise disposing of two policies of life insurance, amounting in the aggregate to $10,000, and compel her to deliver them up to be cancelled, because some of the statements made by the insured in answer to the questions proposed to him, upon his application for insurance, were untrue and fraudulent, and also because the statements respecting the health, habit, and physical condition of the insured contained in the certificate furnished to the Company by the appellee, (to whom the policies were made payable,) were likewise untrue and fraudulent. The life insured was that of Albert G. Bailey, whose widow is the appellee. The misrepresentations and suppressions set forth are, that at the time the policy was issued the insured was in consumption, and that both himself and wife believed he was dangerously ill, and both of them suppressed the fact and represented the contrary. Also, that the insured was addicted to the habitual use of spirituous liquors, and yet both parties denied the fact. The decree below was against the Company, and the cause comes here, the defendant in error maintaining that a court of equity has no jurisdiction in such a case, where the question to be tried was whether a representation was false or true, material or immaterial, and also that no fraud was practiced. On the other hand, it is insisted that the jurisdiction of courts in equity to compel the delivery up to be cancelled of agreements, &c., obtained through false and fraudulent representations, is well established, and that the representations here made were material, and that they were false and fraudulent. The law and the evidence are examined at length by the respective counsel to establish their counter positions.

J. M. Carlisle, J. D. McPherson, and W. S. Cox, for appellant; W. D. Davidge and R. B. Washington, for appellee.

No. 271.—*Stockwell & Cutter vs. The United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Maine.—This was an action of debt brought by the United States to recover the amount of forfeitures and penalties claimed on account of alleged violations of the revenue laws in the importation of shingles from New-Brunswick during the years 1863-64, together with the amount of duties claimed to be chargeable thereon. The firm was represented in the business by one of their number, and the Court below charged that his acts bound the firm, and that if he knowingly purchased and received on their joint account, the growth and produce of New-Brunswick, and fraudulently documented them as the growth of Maine, the duties imposed on them were illegally imposed, and liable to seizure. The action being a civil proceeding, and not a criminal prosecution, the knowledge of one of the firm on these matters is to be deemed the knowledge of his copartners, nor was it necessary for the Government to show that the other members of the firm had personal knowledge of the facts, they being within the knowledge of the partner. The verdict and judgment were for the United States, and the Government here maintain the correctness of the ruling on the evidence and the law as expounded by the Court. The plaintiffs in error contend that the Court erred in holding that a civil action of debt will lie for the United States, in such a case, under the statute; and that it was error to charge that the knowledge by the defendants as copartners required by the statute was conclusively presumed from the knowledge of their agent being a partner in the transaction. Also that the provisions of the act of 1823, relating to the subject, does not apply to the importers themselves, and that the penalty under the second section of that act is repealed by the act of 1866.

H. H. DANA, Jr., for plaintiff in error; B. H. PRESTON for Government.

Another Sneak Robbery—Large Amount of Bonds Stolen.

A complaint was made, yesterday, before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, by Mr. ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President of the Union Trust Company, in which he states that Friday afternoon he was seated in his private office at the banking-house of the Company, when a person who subsequently became known to him as JAMES E. EDWARDS came in and introduced himself as desiring to obtain a loan from the Company. EDWARDS was accompanied by another man who is yet unknown, and while Mr. FROTHINGHAM was talking with the former, the unknown approached, and stooping over EDWARDS, showed him a paper. The man then turned and went out, but in a manner so awkward as to arouse the suspicions of the President, who immediately arose, and stepping into the outer office, saw that a package containing one hundred and one bonds of the Monticello Railroad Company of Illinois, each of the denomination of $1,000, had been taken from the place where he had just before put them. As Mr. FROTHINGHAM made this discovery the unknown man was disappearing through the street-door into Broadway, and he escaped with the plunder, but EDWARDS, who was also endeavoring to escape, was seized on the sidewalk by Mr. FROTHINGHAM and handed over to Patrolman MURPHY, of the Broadway Squad. FREDERICK J. FAY, a clerk in the banking-office, also made an affidavit that he saw EDWARDS and the unknown standing in front of his desk talking, and upon his asking them what they wanted, and receiving as answer that they wished to see the President, he opened the door of Mr. FROTHINGHAM's room for them. Upon these affidavits EDWARDS was committed for examination by Justice DOWLING. He is said by some of the officials at Police Head-quarters to be an adroit and dangerous sneak thief, who is new to this City. Inspector DILKS directed that his photograph should be taken for the Rogues' Gallery, but as the prisoner objected to the operation, the orders of the Inspector were not carried out.

The Accident at Harlem.

Nothing was done yesterday in the investigation of the death of the unfortunate laborer, CARL NEILSON, who was buried under the ruins of the three brown-stone-front houses which tumbled down Friday evening in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street. Coroner KEENAN yesterday gave a permit for the burial of the remains, but postponed the inquest until next week, when he will thoroughly examine into the facts of the case. It is yet claimed that the cause of the disaster was as stated in the TIMES of yesterday, that the foundations had been undermined by the cellars filling with water during the late severe storm. It is also still asserted that the walls had been solidly constructed sixteen inches thick, and that all the requirements of the Building law had been strictly complied with.

THE ALLEGED POISONING.

An Investigation Finds Little Truth in the Story—The Death Due to Apoplexy.

Friday night the Twenty-seventh Precinct telegraphed to Police Head-quarters that PATRICK BARRY, aged eighteen years, of No. 18 West-street, had died from arsenic poisoning caused by eating herring from the cargo of the steamer *De Ruyter*, of London, now lying at Pier No. 8 North River. The dispatch also stating that there were a number of others sick from the same cause, and that the vessel had arsenic as a part of her cargo, information was sent to Dr. MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, in order that he might take measures to protect the public from the poisoned herrings. Accordingly, in obedience to orders issued upon these statements, Prof. CHANDLER, chemist of the Board of Health, and Capt. YULE, of the Sanitary Police, yesterday morning began an investigation. It was soon ascertained that beyond the fact that the steamer had both arsenic and herrings in her cargo, the story telegraphed from the Twenty-seventh Precinct was wholly false. The two articles had been stored widely apart during the voyage, and even if all the packages had been broken there was no possibility of the two becoming mixed on the ship. In unloading, however, a keg of arsenic had become broken as well as some of those containing the herrings, and the officers of the vessel do not deny that some of the refuse from each might have become mixed in the sweepings thrown upon the dock, from which BARRY and others might have picked bits of broken herrings. Even if this were the case, there was no foundation, the ship's officers claimed, for the suspicion that the bulk or even a single one of the herrings remaining in the unbroken kegs had become in the slightest degree tainted by the poison, but in order to place this question beyond doubt, Prof. CHANDLER took samples from a number of the fifty kegs which yet remained undelivered, for analyzation at the laboratory of the Board of Health. There was no seizure made by Capt. YULE, because the bulk of the herrings have been delivered and so scattered that they cannot be traced. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest when Dr. MARSH made a post-mortem examination of the remains of BARRY, the result showing that he had died of cerebral apoplexy, and that there was not the slightest trace of arsenic in the body. The case was further made farcical by the fact that the white substance scattered about the dock which the credulous Police and the ignorant people in its vicinity had supposed or declared to be arsenic, was nothing but pulverized arrow-root, of which article there was a large quantity on the vessel and some of which had been spilled upon the dock during the unloading and delivery of the cargo.

The North Classis of Long Island—The Charges Against Rev. J. Halsted Carroll.

The North Classis of Long Island met in the Reformed Church at Queens on Friday, and installed Rev. Mr. NICHOLS as pastor of the church. On the same day the special committee appointed in October last to investigate the charges brought against Rev. J. HALSTED CARROLL, D. D., of the Lee-avenue Church, Brooklyn, made their report. A majority report was presented by Rev. Messrs. SHEPPARD and TEN EYCK, and a minority report by Elder JOHN N. BRINCKERHOFF. The former by a resolution recommended that Rev. Dr. CARROLL be arraigned and tried by the Classis. The minority report recommended that the Classis take no action, as the rumors were simply and scandalously false. The second day's session of the Classis was held at Jamaica, and the report of the majority vigorously opposed by Rev. J. R. ALLIGER and others, on the ground that the Committee had not made the investigation directed by the resolution of Classis. The Classis having been assured that Rev. Dr. CARROLL desired a full investigation of his case, finally adopted a resolution to this effect, that in consequence of the various rumors affecting the ministerial character and standing of Rev. Dr. CARROLL, the Judicial Committee be instructed to present his case for trial in a constitutional way, and to report at Classis, at a meeting to be held in the Lee-avenue Reformed Church, Brooklyn, on the first Monday in December.

Weather for the Week.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the week ending at 2 P. M. yesterday:

BAROMETER.	Inches.
Mean	29.950
Maximum at 9 A. M. Nov. 13	30.332
Minimum at 5 A. M. Nov. 15	29.282
Range	1.050
THERMOMETER.	**Degrees.**
Mean	34.5
Maximum at 1 A. M. Nov. 15	52.7
Minimum at 1 A. M. Nov. 18	30.0
Range	22.7
REMARKS.	**Inches.**
Nov. 11—Rain from 12 M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water	1.13
Nov. 12—Rain from 0 h. 0 m. A. M. to 2:30 A. M.; amount of water	.02
Total amount of water for week	1.15
	Miles.
Distance traveled by the wind during the week	2,000

A German Brutally Beaten.

WILLIAM RIND, a German, was found yesterday at his residence, No. 450 Sixth-street, in an insensible condition, from the effects of a beating he received on Thursday evening. It appeared that he had been attacked in a cellar in Fifth-street, by a man named NILMAN, and beaten until he was almost insensible. He remained in the cellar until 2 o'clock in the morning, when he was taken home by his assailant and left there. The assault is said to have been the result of an old quarrel between the two men, and as RIND was believed yesterday by his physician to be in a critical condition, notice was sent to Coroner KEENAN to take his antemortem statement. The assailant having been arrested and taken before a Police Magistrate, is now under bail to answer.

Fatal Caress by a Mad Dog.

An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER, yesterday, in the case of FREDERICK W. BERTSON, late of No. 194 Waverley-place. About three weeks ago deceased was playing with his dog, when the animal licked the lips of his owner. The same night the dog showed signs of hydrophobia, and was killed with poison. One week afterward deceased complained of great pain in his head, exhibited a horror of water, and showed other unmistakable signs of the dreadful disease, and expired in great agony on Friday last. A verdict of death from hydrophobia was rendered.

Statistics of the Week.

Thirteen hundred and thirty-four persons were arrested by the Police last week.

There were 33 fires during the week ending yesterday, with an estimated loss of $2,610 and an insurance of $51,000. Of these disasters 15 were caused by carelessness, 3 by kerosene, 2 by malicious mischief, 1 was incendiary and the others were accidents.

The vital statistics for the past week show 30 still-births, 432 births, 200 marriages and 420 deaths, which is 7 more than the mortality of the previous week. There were 33 cases of small-pox reported during the week, which is an increase of 11 over the number reported during the previous week.

Tom Fields' Bail—The Attorney-General Excepts to it.

The Attorney-General of the State has excepted to the bail given by THOMAS C. FIELDS. This will necessitate the justification of the bail, or the procuring of new sureties, or the incarceration of the Ring Corporation Attorney. Subjoined is a copy of the Attorney-General's notice to the Sheriff:

SUPREME COURT.—*The People of the State of New-York against Thomas C. Fields et al.*—To the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York:

Take notice that the plaintiffs except to and do not accept the bail given by the defendant, THOMAS C. FIELDS. Yours, &c.,

MARSHALL B. CHAMPLAIN,
Attorney-General.

Nov. 18, 1871.

Stealing a Valuable Horse.

Some days ago a horse worth $400 was stolen from HOSEA WOOD, of Stuyvesant, Columbia County, N. Y., and was found to have been brought to this City on the steamer *Thomas Cornell*. Yesterday one FELIX LEONARD presented an order for the horse to the Captain of the steamer, and was at once arrested by Capt. THORNE, of the City Hall Police, when he stated that he had been paid $3 by one GEORGE SIMPSON to get the horse from the boat. SIMPSON was then arrested, and being arraigned at the Tombs Police Court, was sent to Columbia County for trial. LEONARD was discharged.

Fatal Casualties.

PAUL FAUFIER, a German, died yesterday in the Park Hospital from injuries received on the 6th inst. by being caught in a printing-press at No. 15 Spruce-street. JAMES COSTELLO died in St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday from injuries received some time ago by being struck by a truck which was being backed upon a pier. WM. H. BEACH, aged thirteen years, died yesterday at No. 32 East Nineteenth-street from tetanus caused by the crushing of his left foot about a month ago when jumping from a train of cars in Fourth-avenue, near Seventy-ninth-street.

FINANCIAL.

10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES BELOW PAR, ALSO, INSURANCE, BANK, GAS-LIGHT, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INCLUDING OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES PAYING FROM 12 TO 20 PER CENT. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS ALL AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—First-class investment securities paying large rates of interest a specialty with this house for many years.

GAS-LIGHT COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS, being a first lien on the entire Gas-works. Interest coupons payable January and July. For sale on favorable terms by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 43 Pine-st.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.
Money received on deposit at interest. Loans negotiated.
Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.
Exchange drawn on Paris and on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1871.

At the election of Directors, held on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing four years:

A. A. LOW, HORACE GRAY, A. GRACIE KING, EDWARD HAIGHT, EDGAR H. RICHARDS, R. H. HUTTON, and A. L. SOULARD.

And the following gentlemen were elected inspectors of the next election: ISAAC D. COLE, Jr., EDWARD HEN, and JAMES WILLS.

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, DAYTON OGDEN was unanimously re-elected President, ANDREW L. SOULARD Vice-President, and J. K. VAN RENSSELAER was appointed Secretary.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.
HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of $140,000 of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 19 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES PAID FOR FLORIDA STATE BONDS, CORLIES MEXICAN BONDS, and RAILROAD BOND SECURITIES, of all kinds, by WM. A. GUEST, No. 28 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to the Trustees, care of R. S. Watson, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, Nov. 24, 1871, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Nov. 25, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1871.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1871.

CAUTION.

Stolen from the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, this day, ONE HUNDRED AND ONE BONDS, of $1,000 each, of the Monticello Railroad Company—No. 1, and Nos. 301 to 400 inclusive.

The public is cautioned against negotiating these bonds, or any bonds of this Railroad Company, none having as yet been issued by said Company.

J. H. FROTHINGHAM, President, Trustee.

TAPSCOTT'S

British and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 86 South-st., New-York. Drafts and Exchange on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co.'s Bank, London, and on Messrs. Wm. Tapscott & Co., Liverpool, issued at the lowest possible rates, and payable in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, also available on any part of the continent of Europe.

TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 SOUTH-ST.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 163 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 3, 1871.—In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 2, 1871, the stockholders of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of $80,000 in cash, being 40 per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 163 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of December, 1871, to make good the deficiency of the capital impaired by reason of the Chicago fire.

In case of failure to pay the said assessment at or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced 40 per cent. of its par value.

WM. A. ANDERSON, President.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

By order of the Board of Directors, the transfer-books of this Company are closed until Dec. 4, 1871.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO MARIPOSA TRUST CERTIFICATES.—Parties holding Mariposa Trust Certificates are hereby notified that the option to convert their certificates into the preferred stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company at the original rate will expire on Nov. 15; after that date an extra bonus will be charged. For further information please call at the office, No. 34 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

DRAFTS ON LONDON AND THE Royal Bank of Ireland in sums of £1 and upward for sale at the EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, No. 374 6th-av., corner 23d-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

CHOICE 10 PER CENT. BONDS OF towns, counties and school districts, for sale at prices that will pay investors 10 to 20 per cent., free of Government tax.

FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

WANTED—CITY OF MILWAUKEE OVERdue bonds; Steubenville & Indiana Railroad 6 per cent. bonds. H. B. FRY, No. 12 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer, Sales-room, No. 7 Fifth-avenue Hotel.

THE FINEST COLLECTION OF CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY ever exhibited in this City, together with SUPERB ALABASTER GROUPS AND STATUETTES. ROMAN, FLORENTINE, ETRUSCAN AND POMPEIAN VASES, TAZZAS, &c. Also, ELEGANT BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS, BRONZES, &c.

The recent importation of Mr. Ulysse Giovannoni, WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, at NO. 7 FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, on MONDAY, Nov. 20, and following days, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Now on exhibition day and evening, with catalogues.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, U. S. ARMY, ARMY BUILDING, CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK, NOV. 20, 1871.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1871, for the following Subsistence Stores, viz.:

100 barrels Pork, "P. M."
1,000 pounds Bacon, Breakfast.
5,000 pounds Hams, Sugar Cured.
5,000 pounds Lard, "Leaf."
1,000 pounds Beef, Smoked.
500 barrels Flour.
100 barrels Flour, Extra Family.
10,000 pounds Beans, "P. M."
5,000 pounds Rice, Carolina.
20,000 pounds Coffee, Rio, Green.
5,000 pounds Coffee, Java, Green.
20,000 pounds Sugar, Yellow, equal to Stuart's "C."
5,000 pounds Sugar, Cut Loaf.
5,000 pounds Sugar, Granulated.
5,000 pounds Sugar, Crushed.
5,000 gallons Vinegar.
5,000 pounds Candles, Ada.
20,000 pounds Soap.
10,000 pounds Salt.
1,000 pounds Pepper, Black.

The usual conditions. Apply for information at this office.

WM. W. BURNS,
Major and C. S., U. S. A.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-HUNDRED HORSE power low-pressure beam engine, with three tubular boilers and their connections, in perfect order; cost $42,000; price $5,000. E. S. WINCHESTER & CO., Nos. 450 and 460 Federal-st., Boston.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON
Grammar School,
NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

SPECIAL FRENCH COURSE,
By Prof. J. E. LOISEAU,
of the School of Mines, Columbia College, New-York, at Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., in the lecture-room,
ON MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
for ladies and young ladies alone, at 2½.
ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
for ladies and gentlemen, at the same hour.
Tickets at Putnam's book-store, in the building.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, No. 20 Fifth-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. E. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 15 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 128 East 23d-st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical department under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

INSTRUCTION.—TWO OR THREE BOYS can be boarded, and will receive especial care, and training, at the Classical School and Kindergarten, No. 1,000 Myrtle-av., corner of Lewis-av., Brooklyn. Term commences the day on which the pupil enters.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 122 East 61st-st., one block from Madison-av. Private lessons in singing, piano-forte and harp; French and painting classes.

$2.50—WRITING—24 LESSONS. Book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, Latin, French, German, $5 each. Paine's Business College, No. 62 Bowery; always in session; ladies' department.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1 Winthrop-place; testimonials from the Faculties of New-York University and Yale College. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Term opens Dec. 4. $300 whole expense per year.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILdren; number limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 20. For particulars apply to Mrs. EASTMAN, No. 240 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES TO HAVE a few pupils in the French language and fancy work; would attend at their houses. Address V. L., 166 East 23d-st.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 12, at No. 106 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

MR. HAUSER, (LATE OF PARIS,) ARCHItectural draughtsman, designer, &c., will receive a few pupils for lessons in drawing. Address No. 24 Amity-st.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 580 6th-av. Circulars and conferences at rooms.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,273 Broadway, near 34th-st., collegiate, English and primary; fifteen years' experience; highest references.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. B. C. FLACK, A. M.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS, ages five to twelve. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.; second term opens Nov. 20. Address Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y."

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FRENCH nursery governess, to teach French to two or three grown children or young ladies; can take charge of the wardrobes of an establishment, as she is a recommended person. Can be seen at No. 400 5th-av.

A GERMAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATE teacher will give his services in exchange for board to any family of high respectability. Highest references. Address L. C., Box No. 150 Times Office.

A TUTOR OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN EUrope and America wishes additional pupils. Classics, modern languages, &c. Address BEDE, Box No. 139 Times Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRM HAVING AN ESTABLISHED business in this City, wants a partner, (either active or special,) with capital.

Said business is a branch of the dry goods trade, pays liberal profits, and can be largely increased.

Address BUSINESS, Times Office, and give real name and address.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT business man of experience, and possessed of $10,000 to $30,000 capital; must be acquainted with books, and of the highest integrity and ability. Address, with age, business, experience, reference, and salary, Box No. 4,820, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST PAPERhanging establishments on Broadway, now doing an excellent business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to Messrs. WILLIS & BAKER, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST WITH $20,000 to establish a manufactory for fire brick, gas retorts, &c.; advertiser has a valuable clay-mine, long experience, and can furnish a regular trade. Address A. C., Box No. 118 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A PROFITABLE PRINTING business, including steam-engine, presses, type, &c.; established twenty-five years; rare chance for beginners. Address PRINTER, No. 65 Centre-st.

AN ACTIVE MAN, WISHING TO ENGAGE in a well-established business, where a large margin is realized, may address B. D., Box No. 110 Times Office, New-York.

A VARNISH FACTORY IN COMPLETE running order for sale. Apply to L. C. GILLESPIE, No. 8 Fletcher-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway. New classes Wednesday, Saturday evenings. Terms reduced. All fashionable dances taught perfectly in one quarter.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1871.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; and an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 124 and 126 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY.—AT H. R. WELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry and watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

DENTISTRY.

WANTED—SUIT OF CLOTHES IN EXchange for first-class dentistry. Address DENTIST, No. 54 West 23d-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WOOLEN MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of [illegible] OBERHOFER, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1871, at 2 o'clock, at Canterbury, Conn., upon the premises, the following property of said bankrupt, to wit:

A two-set [illegible] woolen mill complete, with dam and good water privilege, [illegible] buildings and tenements, [illegible] acres of land, and two complete sets of [illegible] machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of fancy cassimeres; also, mansion-house, barn, &c., and about six acres of land.

The above will be sold subject to certain mortgages, a part of which can probably lie for a long while.

Also, certain personal property and stock, &c., worth the attention of store-keepers, farmers, and others.

The above will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Further particulars may be had of SOLOMON LUCAS or HIRAM CROSBY, Norwich, Conn., or of the undersigned.

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDnesday, Nov. 22, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, JR., ESQ., REFEREE.

The three-story and cellar frame house and lot on the east side of 4th-av., 75 feet 3 inches south of 129th-st.; size of lot 25x80 feet. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 57 Cedar-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses exchanged for lots or unincumbered property by WARD & OGDEN:

Lexington-av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, including stable; heavy mortgage; all improvements.

5th-av., above Central Park, four-story brown-stone house; very elegant; including stable; this property is increasing in value yearly.

[illegible]-st., near Madison-av., four-story, brown-stone, high stoop, mortgage; hard-wood finish.

[illegible]-st., near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone house, high stoop, mortgage; elegantly furnished.

[illegible]-st., near Central Park, four-story brown-stone, high-stoop house, mortgage; all improvements.

[illegible]-st., near Central Park, four story, brown stone, high stoop, mortgage, very desirable.

Further particulars at our office, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING DESIRAble houses: No. 5 East 40th-st.; No. 23 West 38th-st.; Nos. 6, 8 and 10 East 45th-st.; No. 22 West 48th-st.; No. 1 West 52d-st.; Nos. 4, 6 and 8 East 46th-st.; Nos. 9 and 11 West 56th-st.; also Nos. 516, 518, 712 and 716 5th-av., and several on Madison, Park and Lexington avs.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., ADJOINING 60TH-ST., entrance to Central Park, five very desirable lots for sale low.

Also four building lots near 5th-av., on 59th-st.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A gentleman about leaving the City will sell an elegant four-story brown-stone front house, [illegible], near the entrance of Central Park, newly furnished in the best style, costing $8,000; price, a bargain.

WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

$34,000.—A BARGAIN—ONLY ONE left of the elegant new four-story brown-stone houses in West 45th-st., oval vestibule doors; built by day's work; 20x50; extension, 20x60. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 616 6th-av.

$32,000.—SUPERB FOUR-STORY brown-stone house and furniture, near 5th-av., 22x50; College lease. ERKER & CO., No. 81 West 30th-st.

A DESIRABLE PLOT OF 12 LOTS, below the Park, for sale, with buildings; also choice corner lot on 5th-av.; bargain.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$45,000 FOR A MAGNIFICENT four-story high-stoop house, 26 by 55 by 100; this is one of the best houses for sale on this island. RIKER & CO., No. 44 West 30th-st.

DESIRABLE PLOTS OF LOTS FOR sale on the Grand Boulevard, 5th and 6th avs.

F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 160 Broadway.

WATER FRONTS ON THE NORTH, East and Harlem Rivers for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 160 Broadway.

PLOTS OF ACRES ON CENTRAL-AV. and the Southern Boulevard for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 160 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO EXCHANGE.—I WILL TAKE BROOKlyn improved property for a three-story brown-stone house, near the junction of Broadway and 6th-av., in this City. Address A. B. C., Box No. 134 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, with immediate possession, a two-story frame dwelling, with a two-story tea-room, 30x25, twelve rooms, all in good order; hot and cold water, bath, water-closets, stationary tubs, speaking tubes, furnace and gas, with about four City lots of ground, in garden, fruit, shade and lawn; pleasantly situated, and three minutes of the depot; also, an eight-room house, half-acre, within three minutes of steam cars; price $5,000; $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington-av., corner of 4th-st.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF PURchasing land in the lower end of Westchester County, especially that portion to be annexed to the City, should immediately consult with POTTER BROTHERS, No. 4 Warren-st., adjoining office of Viaduct Railway. They make a specialty of that section. Maps, &c., sent to the Times Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE and lot known as No. 24 Leight-st., being about 80 feet front on Leight-st., running through the block to Vestry-st. For further information, apply to FREDERIC WAYDELL, No. 59 Cliff-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season of year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 303 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

$8,500 WILL BUY A DESIRABLE residence at Roselle, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; location unsurpassed. View of premises and particulars at No. 139 Pearl-st.

GENTLEMEN'S RESIDENCES, WITH acres of land for sale, situated between Throgg's Neck and the Harlem River. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 160 Broadway.

FARMS AND TRACTS OF LAND IN Westchester County for sale by F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 160 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE THREE-STORY marble-front house, at No. 231 West 34th-st., with the rare opportunity to buy elegant furniture, all imported from Paris; also, fine Moquette and Brussels carpets, pier glass, Chickering piano, clocks, and all the necessary household goods, in use only one year. Offered by the present occupant, who will dispose thereof at a low price on account of his removal to Europe. Apply at any time before 11 o'clock noon, or between 4 and 6 P. M., on the premises.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 150th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, 2nd floor.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE—THE four-story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 150 East 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., to be furnished, till last week in April next. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A handsomely-furnished four-story brown-stone house in 17th-st., west of and near 5th-av., will be rented to a small private family only. Apply to WILLIAM T. GRINNELL, No. 18 Broad-st.

FIFTH-AV.—TO LET, FULLY FURNISHED, No. 22 5th-av., just above 20th-st., can be had for six, twelve, or eighteen months; to a responsible tenant very reasonable terms can be offered. Permits from F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 160 Broadway.

TO RENT—NO. 6 EAST 53D-ST., FOUR story, high stoop, in perfect order; rent $2,100. RIKER & CO., No. 44 West 30th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY AT TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

CHOICE BUSINESS LOCATIONS TO LEASE
UP-TOWN,
BY WARD & OGDEN.

The following desirable property can be leased on favorable terms for business purposes, and is well adapted for [illegible] of trade:

Union-square, (west side,) house and lot, 25x150 feet.
Union-square, (east side,) house and lot, 25x150 feet.
Union-square, (south side,) house and lot, 25x115 ft.
14th-st., near Union-square, house and lot, 25x115 ft.
14th-st., near Union-square, house and lot, 25x115 ft.
15th-st., near Union-square, house and lot, 25x115 ft.
16th-st., near Union-square, house and lot, 25x115 ft.
17th-st., near Union-square, house and lot, 25x100 ft.
Fifth-av., near 16th-st., house and lot, 25x100 feet.
Fifth-av., near 17th-st., house and lot, 25x100 feet.
Further particulars regarding the above upon application at our office, Broadway, corner 17th-st., Union-square.

A FIRST-CLASS STORE TO LEASE, Nos. 81 and 83 Franklin-st., from the first day of February, with office, gas fixtures. Inquire of JOHN SNIFFIN, No. 5 East 16th-st.

TO LET—NO. 462 BROOME-ST.—FOR IMporters this location is especially desirable. Apply to H. C. FEDDER, Agent, Continental Court, No. 100 Canal-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1871.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Dec. 1, 1871, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

[illegible], Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

NEW-YORK,

WILL OPEN MONDAY, Nov. 20, THEIR FIRST SHIPMENT OF

PARIS NOVELTIES

IN SUITS,

COSTUMES,

CARRIAGE AND EVENING DRESSES.

A small lot will be sold some of the RICHEST and MOST MAGNIFICENT GOODS EVER IMPORTED, for sale at

VERY LOW PRICES.

Housekeeping Department.

On MONDAY NEXT we will offer a manufacturer's stock of FINE DAMASK BREAKFAST AND DINNER CLOTHS, from 2 to 6 YARDS LONG, with NAPKINS to match, in new and beautiful designs,

AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

ALSO,

BLANKETS,

FLANNELS,

QUILTS,

COUNTERPANES,

WHITE GOODS, AND GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

WOOL SHAWLS.

200 SQUARE PLAID WOOL SHAWLS, at $5 each, (formerly sold at $8 50.)

200 LONG PLAID WOOL SHAWLS, at $5 each, (value $8.)

200 SCOTCH WOOL SQUARE SHAWLS, at $5 each, (worth $8.)

50 CASHMERE BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS, in new Dark Colorings, at REDUCED PRICES.

Gents' Traveling Shawls and Rugs.

FANCY STRIPED OTTOMAN SCARFS FOR THE NECK, in great variety.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES.

EMBROIDERED FRENCH SETS COLLARS AND CUFFS.

EMBROIDERED CAMBRIC BANDS.

EMBROIDERED LINEN CHEMISE BANDS, &c. &c.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FURS,

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S,

SABLE, ERMINE, MINK, BLACK MARTEN, CHINCHILLA, SEAL,

And Many Special Novelties.

Fur, Sleigh and Lap Robes.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

CARPETS.

MOQUETTE, AXMINSTER, WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, INGRAINS, MATS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, &c.

200 PIECES ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS AT LOW PRICES.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Plain, Figured and Striped Terries, Plain and Figured French Satins, Tapestry Piano and Table Covers, Swiss and Nottingham Curtains, Applique and Guipure Lace Curtains, Window Mattrasses, Shades, Cornices, &c.

Purchasers visiting the City are cordially invited to give our stock a careful examination, which will at all times be found very attractive, at the lowest prices.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

NEW-YORK.

NICHOLS, BURTNETT & CO.

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' FURS,

SEAL SACQUES,

BOTH TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,

NOVELTIES

IN MUFFS, BOAS AND TIES,

OF BLACK MARTEN, SABLE, MINK AND ERMINE.

NO. 477 BROADWAY.

FRIEND'S.

OPENING EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS. FULL LINES LONG GLOVES FOR LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION TO MAKE ROOM FOR HOLIDAY GOODS.

GLOVES.

$1 something kid, unpadded.
$1 12 two-button Kid, a rare bargain.
$1 50 lined Kid, only formerly $1 75.
$1 50 Driving Gloves, formerly $2.
We have a large stock of Fine Kid Gloves in our Cloth Gloves, Buckskins, Mocha Gloves, Arctic Gloves, &c.

HOSIERY.

CHILDREN'S ALL WOOL HOSE, ALL COLORS.

Ladies' Woolen Hose, in great variety, at unusual low prices.

Ladies' Cotton Hose, in great variety, at unusual low prices.

Gents' Fine Gauge Merino Hose, in Brown and Natural Wool, at 50c. per pair, worth 75c.

Gents' Fine Gauge Merino Shirts, at 75c., worth $1.

Gents' Fine Gauge Merino Drawers, at 75c., worth $1.

Gents' Fine Gauge Merino Shirts and Drawers, at $1 50 per garment, worth $2

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAM-SHIP DEUTSCHLAND.

The steam-ship Deutschland, which left Bremen on Nov. 4 and Southampton on Nov. 7, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are fresher by two days than those already at hand.

AUSTRIA.

The Constitutional Crisis and its Culmination—The New Prime Minister—His Services to the State—The Emperor and Andrassy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 4, 1871.

This week's Austrian events demand some record. The crisis may fairly be assumed to be at an end. The new Minister is not yet definitely appointed, but there can be little doubt that Baron KELLERSPERG is the man. The very name is a guarantee for a constitutional and centralist policy. Still the Emperor has cautiously required him to specify his programme before definitely intrusting him with the formation of a Cabinet. Few people beside the Emperor have probably seen the document, but of its purport little doubt is entertained. Baron KELLERSPERG is a friend of the Constitution and a Centralist; he is a German, but not one of those rabid partisans who would Germanize the whole Empire. In a letter published as late as two months ago he expressed himself in favor of a compromise with the other nationalities, if it can be effected on the basis of the Constitution. His desire may, therefore, be presumed to be to let things take their course, and endeavor by degrees to suppress that jealousy of nationalities which is now the curse of Austria. Under all circumstances he is determined to stand by the present Constitution. Baron KELLERSPERG is now forty-nine, and has had occasion several times to distinguish himself in public life. He is now member of the Styrian Diet, and has before sat for Styrian and Bohemian constituencies. Under the "Citizen Cabinet" he was Governor of Bohemia, but resigned on account of a personal dispute with Dr. HERBST, who was too thoroughgoing a German for him. But Baron KELLERSPERG is allowed to have governed Bohemia very well in his time, using both energy and leniency in their proper place. It is this fact which is especially needed at the present juncture, besides the Minister's acquaintance with Bohemian character and institutions fits him admirably for a contest with the Czechs. It is, perhaps, the best token in his favor that the Czechs themselves allow his administrative ability, and, though they dislike his principles, do not question his impartiality. It is characteristic of the designated Minister that he has included in his list of Ministers as distinguishing features, Gen. KOLLER as Governor of Bohemia, and Baron STREMAYR as Minister of Education. Both are distinguished for energy in their own way. Gen. KOLLER will stand no nonsense from the Czechs, and Baron STREMAYR as little from the clericals. The other Ministers supposed to be on Baron KELLERSPERG's list are Baron HOLZGETHAN to retain his present post of Finance Minister; M. VON SCHOLL likewise to remain Minister of War; M. DE GROCHOLSKY is likewise kept in office as Minister of Agriculture; Herr VON PLENER is to be restored to the ministerial dignity as Minister of Commerce; and Herr VON CHLUMETZKY to take upon him the supreme administration of justice. The Emperor is at Ischl at present, but has promised to decide on his return, and it is believed that in a few days Baron KELLERSPERG will be finally installed. He will have to begin his career with great activity, for it is November, and there is no budget voted yet, not even a legal Reichstag to vote it. The Czech opposition had resolved to attend the Reichstag, but the appointment of Baron KELLERSPERG and today's proceedings in Prague will probably effect a change in their mind. The Imperial rescript, containing the Beust-Andrassy memoranda, will have been read today, and Count CHOTEK is understood to intend, after that, at once to resign his Governorship of Bohemia. The Czechs will then probably have recourse once more to their policy of sulking and abstaining from voting. In this event the Bohemian Diet will be at once dissolved and new elections ordered. Direct elections will take place, anyhow, for the Reichstag in Carniola, Moravia, Upper Austria, Galicia and the Bukovina. Thus a Reichstag will be secured. There can be no doubt that the Emperor favors the constitutionalist principles proclaimed by Baron KELLERSPERG, as well as by Counts BEUST and ANDRASSY. As if to refute Czech rumors to the contrary threatening to obtain circulation, he has just conferred a new proof of his favor on the Hungarian Chancellor in a public expression of gratitude for the creation of the able Honved force. The Czech deputies have returned to Bohemia in a kind of triumph, but a very questionable and short-lived triumph. At Maletsch, Dr. RIEGER's country-seat, a desired demonstration was prevented by the Czech Committee themselves, who charged admission to persons assembling on the platform. The consequence was, only some eight or ten party journalists attended. At Prague a demonstration was got up. Crowds attended; Czech students unhorsed RIEGER's carriage and dragged it in triumph through the streets. However, the Police interfered and easily dispersed the mob. RIEGER has, for this interference, brought a special complaint before the Governor, but found his appeal anticipated by a rescript from Vienna censuring the Governor for interfering no earlier. The Police is to be put to its full use in suppressing Czech discontent, and as the Czechs are more amenable to energy than to reason, the process promises to be successful. The falling mountain involves in its own ruin that of the huts erected on its side; the succumbing Cabinet Hohenwart has in like manner dragged along with it in its own defeat the existence of one of the most servile official organs that has ever flourished in Vienna, viz., the *Austrian Journal*, which has stopped publication. It had committed itself too far to the Hohenwart cause to be further countenanced by the new Government, and its only choice thus came to lie between suspension and setting up as an independent paper. Its qualifications for the latter course were by no means such as to promise success; therefore the other alternative was by far the wiser choice. The public has certainly lost nothing by the change.

FRANCE.

Primary Education—Views of the Bishop of Orleans.

M. DUPANLOUP, the Bishop of Orleans, has written the following letter on the subject of primary education to the *Impartial du Loiret*:

ORLEANS, Oct. 30, 1871.

SIR: I have read in the *Impartial du Loiret*, of the 29th of this month, the following lines: "The *Constitutionnel* announces that M. JULES SIMON has terminated his labors upon the law of gratuitous and compulsory instruction. The votes of the Councils-General being almost everywhere in support of it, that law will, it is said, be brought forward at the re-opening of the Chamber." Permit me to say that I regret these lines. I do not know how such a subject can be prejudged by the Councils-General, the session of which has scarcely commenced; and I do not understand, moreover, how such a question could be settled before being thoroughly examined; for assuredly it is very grave, very complex, very difficult. I desire as much as any one that there shall not be a single young Frenchman or a single young Frenchwoman unable to read and write; and I am the successor of a bishop who, in the seventeenth century, founded at his own expense [illegible] gratuitous primary schools in the diocese of Orleans. But considerations of [illegible] must be taken into account; and without pretending to develope them completely in this letter, there are some that present themselves at the outset, and are of a nature to make serious minds reflect. M. DURUY, who was daring in many things, and was urged by his master in this question, did not dare to settle it, so beset did he find it by difficulties. He had submitted it to the Academy inspectors, and the majority of the inspectors, sixty at least, replied that the gratuitous system did not favor the progress of primary education—that in all cases where the school was gratuitous it was less assiduously frequented. I have before me their reports, which expressly state the fact, and give the reason of the fact. The Councils-General in 1867, '68, '69, although pressed on this point by the Imperial Government, did not show themselves more favorable. I have read their reports. It will perhaps be said;

But there is a simple mode of causing the schools to be well attended; it is to render them compulsory and to force all the children into them. As for me, I do not consider these means simple. When the time comes I shall, in the present state of education and morals in France, have some very serious things to say. But the fact remains that the gratuitous system is not in itself favorable to the attendance at the schools and the progress of instruction. Moreover, the gratuitous system will destroy most of our religious schools, for this decisive reason—that they will no longer be able to sustain the competition of the gratuitous schools. And our religious schools destroyed, all our children will be handed over by compulsion to a system of instruction, which, if we may judge by the efforts recently made in Paris during the Commune, and elsewhere at this moment, might become an immense social and religious danger. And independently of that danger, nothing would be gained from an educational point of view. For these primary religious schools, which will thus be destroyed, it is proved by official statistics have the superiority; that is to say, that duly compared they figure for a larger number among the schools that the inspectors call good schools. Finally, it should be known that the scholastic remuneration at the present time amounts to about twenty millions. These twenty millions are paid by the rich for themselves and the poor; for gratuitous education is accorded now to all the poor, to all who need it. In establishing gratuitous primary instruction for the rich as well as the poor by means of the general rate inscribed upon the budget of Public Instruction, the poor, that is to say, the largest number of the tax-payers, those who cannot pay for their schooling, and who pay nothing now, will pay then, and partly for the rich. There is, I know it, a reason that many worthy people give at once, and without having reflected on the question, to wit, that the Prussians—for we are much given at this moment to the imitation of Prussia—that the Prussians conquered us because they knew how to read better than we do. That the Prussians can read I know well. But I also know—for I saw a good deal of them during six months of a long and mournful memory—that if they beat us it was not only because they knew how to read but because they knew how to obey. The gratuitous and the compulsory system of education may be decided upon for in times like ours everything is decided for the occasion and with great rapidity. But when the moment for serious decision comes, at least it will be necessary to know then what is wanted and what is possible. There is the little I have just written, and many other things still to examine before adopting a resolution. I am, &c.

FELIX, Bishop of Orleans.

Testimonial to Minister Washburne.

The Americans residing in Paris have presented to His Excellency, Hon. Mr. WASHBURNE, an elegant service in silver, as a token of their gratitude for his kindness to them during the siege of Paris, and also as a recognition of his distinguished public services. This testimonial consists of a complete dinner and tea service of the most tasteful workmanship. On the evening of Thursday, Nov. 2, the donors and their families were invited by Mr. and Mrs. WASHBURNE to their residence in the Avenue de l'Impératrice, to examine at leisure this very handsome gift. *Galignani* says that it was a most pleasant reunion of the American colony in Paris, and one that will long be remembered by all present. There was no formal presentation, but the following correspondence was placed upon the table as a substitute: "Paris, Sept. 30, 1871.—His Excellency E. B. WASHBURNE, Minister of the United States to France: Dear Sir—The undersigned Americans, resident in Paris, desirous of expressing to you their high appreciation of your signal devotion to public duty during the siege of 1870-71, as well as your constant watchfulness in protecting the interests of your countrymen here during a period of great trial and danger, beg you to accept the accompanying service of plate with their warmest expressions of gratitude and esteem.—We are, dear Sir, respectfully yours" (here followed the signatures.) To this communication Mr. WASHBURNE sent a reply, dated Oct. 27, in which he says he accepts with gratitude and emotion the elaborate and magnificent service which had been executed for him—a service alike creditable to the taste of the donors and to the skill of the American manufacturers. "While I am honored by this valued token of your kindness and generosity, (he adds,) I fear that you but give me too much credit for what I have been able to accomplish as the representative of our country amid the extraordinary events traversed by France since the month of July, 1870. I can claim to have done no more than my duty. Conscientiously endeavoring to perform every service incumbent upon me and to protect all the interests confided to my charge, those of other nationalities as well as my own, if I succeeded in my efforts, much was due to the uniform kindness and consideration of the French Government, to the zeal and energy of my secretary, Col. HOFFMAN, and the other gentlemen connected with the Legation, to the fact that I was strengthened and encouraged by the thought of your sympathy and kindness, and the warm words of approbation that came to me from our own Government and our own people. The days of the siege of Paris will henceforth live in my recollection, not only from the scenes of war and suffering and blood that belong to that great historic period, but they will be identified with the priceless testimonial which you bring to me, and which will be cherished and guarded by myself and family with the most grateful emotions."

ITALY.

Schism in the Democracy—Garibaldi Declares Reconciliation with Mazzini Impossible.

Rome (Nov. 1) Correspondence London Daily News.

The schism in the ranks of the Italian Democratic Party is complete. Gen. GARIBALDI, in a long-winded but interesting letter, announces that a reconciliation between himself and MAZZINI is absolutely impossible. In writing to PETRONI, a follower of MAZZINI, Gen. GARIBALDI commences his letter with a defense of his own followers, whom the Mazzinians have called satellites:

Who are these satellites (exclaims the General) name them, you martyrs of Italian independence. Who are these satellites who have always led the Nizzard seaman by the nose? Read the organs of the Monarchical party, especially in 1860, and you will find it constantly repeated that "GARIBALDI might be something * * * but unfortunately is surrounded by Mazzinians." All this is perfectly false. Ask those who have known me more intimately than you ever knew me. Ask them whether they ever found a man more obstinate than I in doing what I believed to be for the general welfare.

After deeply lamenting that the Mazzinians should have brought such discord into the Democratic Party, Gen. GARIBALDI proceeds to defend the International, and says:

Anathema on Paris. And why? Because it destroyed the Column and the house of Thiers. Have you ever seen a whole village destroyed by fire because it has accorded hospitality to a franc-tireur or to a volunteer? and this not only in France, but in Lombardy, in Venetia, everywhere.

Gen. GARIBALDI hopes that when tranquillity is restored, the world will be less severe against the Commune, and more just in condemning the "assassins of Versailles."

What could that poor people do (asks GARIBALDI) under the direction of a Commune, of a Central Committee of Public Health, of a number of more or less revolutionary clubs, and who were infected with all sorts of reactionary elements? With a civil delegate for the war, (mark the contradiction,) a general for the army; one for the National Guards; all the authorities at loggerheads with each other without the least possibility of an understanding. Paris was turned into a Babylon of doctrinaires.

After a warm defence of the International, GARIBALDI proceeds to declare why he and MAZZINI absolutely cannot be reconciled. He says:

Both I and MAZZINI are now old men; let us not so much as speak of conciliation between us two—infallibilities may die, but will never yield. A reconciliation with MAZZINI!—such a thing could only take place by my obeying him; and this I feel I could never do.

This last epistle of the hermit of Caprera only shows once more the generous heart of the man who wrote it. As the General says, in concluding his letter, for the good of humanity he fought in the New World, he fought for it under PIUS IX., under KING VICTOR EMMANUEL, under GAMBETTA and TROCHU, and for the same purpose he would most undoubtedly fight under MAX or any other leader of the International. Gen. GARIBALDI has read the programme and the statutes of the International, and is enchanted with the noble object it has in view. "Only," says the General, "we must hope that the International will not meet in Italy with the same fate it met with in Paris; i. e., be ruled by men who, by their exaggeration, bring ridicule on the society." It would be difficult to guess how this is to be prevented in Italy. Gen. GARIBALDI, like Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, would be very glad to solve at once the social question. He foresees no difficulties. The object is a generous one, and nobody ought to refuse to act as he would. GARIBALDI has proclaimed himself the champion of the social movement in Italy, and seems to feel pretty confident that as he was fortunate in overcoming whole armies, so also he will obtain in this contest as full and as marvellous a victory. I very much fear that in passing from theory to practice, he will find himself the victim of a second Aspromonte.

The Russian Naval Visitors.

The clipper *Abrech*, of the Russian fleet, left her anchorage at South-west Spit, yesterday afternoon, and steamed as far as Quarantine, where she now lies. One of the officers on the vessel has landed in this City in a cutter pulled by a party of bronzed and hardy-looking Russian sailors. On the arrival of the *Svetlana*, the Russian flag-ship, with the Grand Duke on board, a sanitary inspection will be made by Dr. MOSHER, Deputy Health Officer.

THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

THE COUNTY CANVASS.

Denial of the Application for a Mandamus—Decision by Judge Gilbert—A Quo Warranto the Only Remedy.

Yesterday Judge GILBERT decided to deny the application for a mandamus, which was asked for by CHAUNCEY M. FELT, to compel the County Canvassers to throw out the return of the First District, Sixth Ward, as illegal and fraudulent. The Court decides that the remedy is by writ of *quo warranto*, and not by mandamus, as the Board of Canvassers cannot be compelled to do an act which they have no right under the statute to perform. The matter of the election frauds will, therefore, have to be fought out in the Courts by civil and criminal actions. The County and City Canvassers will now, under the decision of Judge GILBERT, perform simply ministerial duties and declare the result of the vote as determined by the returns. The parties who question the correctness thereof will be compelled to seek legal redress by *quo warranto*.

What District-Attorney Morris is Doing.

In relation to the criminal proceedings against the inspectors of election, who have, it is alleged, been guilty of frauds, the District-Attorney said, yesterday, that he would present their cases to the Grand Jury immediately. Mr. MORRIS says that he has proof that Republican inspectors in two districts were guilty of fraud, and he intends to procure warrants for the arrest of inspectors and poll clerks in one district where all of them are Republicans, and, in one instance, where a Democratic inspector was forcibly excluded from the polling place. Mr. MORRIS says:

One of the results of the investigation I am making is this: One District in which the Republican vote and majority have increased enormously over last year excited my suspicion. I have men employed in trying to locate those whose names and address are on the poll list. Out of sixty-four names selected one half of the supposed voters who gave them are not to be found at the residences they are said to have given. I mean to conduct this investigation impartially, and I don't care who is hurt. If I have turned my attention to Republican Districts, now that I have provided for punishing a glaring Democratic fraud, it is because I expect to be helped largely by Mr. TRACY's Committee in hunting up Democratic frauds. There was false counting in some instances, and in others I have evidence which goes to show that, for the ballots handed to the inspectors by the voters, others were substituted. In one case Republican inspectors will be proved to have been engaged in the latter business. He says he has reasons to suspect frauds in the following wards, which were carried by the Republicans: The Third, Seventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth. The Grand Jury is now in session. I have about got through with my ordinary business, but I shall keep the Grand Jury together until the election fraud cases are ready for them. I desire this fact especially to be made public.

Canvassing the Votes.

The County canvassers met yesterday afternoon, and after receiving a communication from Messrs. CROOKE & BARNARD, announcing the decision of Judge GILBERT in the mandamus case, proceeded to canvass the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards. The returns from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts of the Sixth Ward were handed in corrected. A motion was made to adopt the return of the First District, and this was confirmed by a vote of 13 to 11—the following voting aye: Deryr, Fletcher, Hopkins, Marteuse, Schenck, Huschins, Nelson, Kollmeyer, Keating, Newman, Howell, Sheridan and Murphy. The following voted no: Johnson, Milne, Coe, Wilkenson, Wills, Fairchild, Harman, Searing, Hall, Stirwell and Ryder. The returns of the other districts of the Sixth Ward were also accepted, errors included, and the Board then adjourned to Monday.

The Charity Fair at the Academy of Music.

The Orphan Asylum Carnival at the Academy of Music closed last evening. The receipts up to yesterday were as follows:

Fancy goods—Mrs. Dillingham and Sherwood	$400 00
Fancy goods—Mrs. Whitney	165 00
Fancy goods—Mrs. Fincke	100 00
Fancy goods—Mrs. Barber, Corwin and Parker	171 00
Fancy goods—Mrs. Asa Parker	31 00
Refreshments	371 00
Country store	165 19
Candy table	112 38
Toy-table—Mrs. Pardessus	50 00
Plymouth Lake	31 00
Tickets for admission	349 75
Portrait—Mrs. J. B. Hutchinson, First Directress	17 50
Grab-bag and scales	14 02
Total	$2,085 72
Donations, Nov. 17	$2,745 00
Receipts from tables, tickets, &c.	2,085 72
Total	$4,830 72
Previous donations, &c.	$13,882 21
Grand total	$18,712 93

The City Canvassers.

The Committee on Elections of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, but having nothing on which they could act, adjourned to Monday, when they will take up the matter of the protests already presented, and dispose of them in the light of Judge GILBERT's decision yesterday.

Another Contestant.

JOSEPH CARR, an independent candidate for District-Attorney, yesterday followed the example of ABRAHAM B. DAILEY, and filed his oath of office. The law requires that contestants shall file their oath within ten days after the election. Messrs. DAILEY and CARR are therefore on the safe side.

Long Island.

The contributions by the Brooklyn Police force in aid of the Chicago sufferers aggregated $3,047 71.

A man was lost overboard from the schooner *A. J. Perry*, on Thursday, while the vessel was beating out of Glen Cove.

The sloop *Mary Elisabeth* on Wednesday went ashore at Little Neck, but it is thought will be got off with little damage.

The Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company are about establishing a line of steam-boats between Sag Harbor, Greenpoint, Orient and New-York.

A Council, composed of two delegates from each Baptist Church on Long Island, will be held on the 23d inst., to consider the recognition of the Society at Babylon.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Commodore NORTON, United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant House.

Capt. VON SCHANTZ, of the Russian frigate *Abrech*, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

We are indebted to Purser R. W. ALBERT, of the steam-ship *Morro Castle*, for favors.

Col. M. S. CHURCH, of Albany, and GEO. T. STEDMAN, of Cincinnati, are at the Hoffman House.

ARINORI MORI, of the Japanese Embassy, and State Senator E. M. MADDEN, of Middletown, are at the St. James Hotel.

Mr. RICHARD TWEED retires from the Metropolitan Hotel on the 1st of December, and Mr. W. WILKINSON takes his place.

The taxes received during the week amount to $1,121,691 49. Checks dated 29th inst. will be received now and up to date.

The United States Treasurer in this City, yesterday, received a contribution of $25 to the "Conscience Fund," from an anonymous correspondent.

LUCY PETERSEN, of No. 16 Stanton-street, jumped overboard yesterday into the East River, from the foot of Eighteenth-street, but was rescued.

Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and Judge M. B. SHAPHARD, of Alabama, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. E. R. HOAR, of Massachusetts, ex-Attorney-General of the United States, was at the Everett House for a short time yesterday while *en route* to Washington.

GEORGE BIRMINGHAM, of No. 64 Carmine-street, while cleaning the gutter of No. 131 Varick-street, fell to the ground, a distance of fifty feet, breaking both legs.

Rev. W. NELSON MCVICKER will address the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at their rooms, this evening.

The eighth annual reunion and dinner of the Dartmouth College Alumni Association of New-York City will take place on the first Thursday evening in December at Delmonico's.

A lecture on the Characteristics of New-England Humor, part second, will be given at Chickering Hall this evening, by ARTHUR GILMAN, Esq., in aid of the mission work of St. Ann's Free Church.

HORACE GREELEY will speak on Temperance at the Leight-street Baptist Mission, corner Varick-street, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. This Mission, under the superintendence of A. C. ARNOLD, is doing a good work.

The new band of the Twenty-Second Regiment, under the leadership of Messrs. REHN and NEYER, successors to DODWORTH, gave the first promenade concert of the season last night, at the armory in Fourteenth-street.

Late last night HORACE GREELEY and PETER PICKEL, both colored, became engaged in an altercation, during which the wife of PICKEL interfered, and was stabbed slightly in the forehead by GREELEY. HORACE was locked up.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge BENEDICT presiding, JOHN JACKSON, convicted of dealing in counterfeit money, was called up for sentence. Mr. BELL, his counsel, being absent in Boston, the Court remanded the prisoner until Saturday next.

Argument on an order to show cause why the fees of JAMES H. COLEMAN, the receiver of the Heath and Raphael Erie stock, should not be adjusted and paid, was to have been continued, yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge BLATCHFORD, but, by mutual consent of counsel, was put over for one week.

Early yesterday evening a colored woman, named ELIZABETH CURL, who had resided at No. 62 Fifth-avenue, in the capacity of a servant, went into the crockery-store of B. L. BOWLES, at No. 149 Sixth-avenue, and complained of feeling very sick. She asked for a drink of water, and soon after receiving it fell to the floor and expired.

During the past week voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed by Charles Brown, Lewis Dill, Ethan H. Taylor and Frederick P. Jardinier; Joseph Struthers, William Christal Sterp and Matthew G. Eaton were adjudicated involuntary bankrupts, and Charles W. Davan, Mary Westcott and Joseph Blumenthal received discharges in bankruptcy.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Court of Appeals have ordered Mr. ETHAN FLAGG, Supervisor of Yonkers, to issue bonds to the amount of $40,000, for the construction of Midland-avenue.

The Morrisania Steam-boat Company have chartered the steamer *Nellie White* to run on their line in the place of the *Mete* until their new steamer *Harlem* is completed.

The Commission, as recently appointed to drain some low lands near Mount Vernon have made an inspection, and declared the drainage necessary as a sanitary measure.

In the matter of the Board of Education of School District No. 1 of West Farms vs. JOHN BERRIAN, late Treasurer, Justice JOSEPH F. BARNARD has denied the motion made by defendant's counsel to vacate the order of arrest.

STATEN ISLAND.

Judge METCALF has granted an order changing the corporate name of the North Baptist Church at Port Richmond, to Park Baptist Church.

ROBERT NOBLE, of West Brighton, was arrested yesterday for disorderly conduct, and fined $250 by Justice POWERS.

The Commissioners of Police decided on Monday to have the force consist of one Captain, two sergeants, two roundsmen, and twenty-five patrolmen.

NEW-JERSEY.

Scarlet fever is quite prevalent in Jersey City.

Mr. APPLETON, a veteran of the war of 1812, died in Jersey City on Friday night.

A truck loaded with resin broke down on the Newark avenue crossing of the New-Jersey Railroad, Jersey City, yesterday, and a narrow escape from another collision was made.

The gallows on which BOYLE is to be hanged will be erected in the north end of the main hall of the County Jail, and is the same one which has served for the executions since 1843.

By counting his fares, Conductor DOL, who was in charge of the horse-car which was struck at the Newark-avenue crossing of the New-Jersey Railroad, on Tuesday night, finds that there must have been sixty-one passengers on the car instead of forty, as was estimated.

The body of MICHAEL ALDENS, a well-known beggar at Weehawken, was found upon a table in his hut, on Friday night, with $1,600 lying beside it. The miser had died counting his money. He had not been seen for some time, and the curiosity of the neighbors led them to enter his room, where he was found as described.

On Friday evening three sloops became entangled in the draw of the Newark Bay Bridge, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and detained for two hours and a half the trains on both tracks. At one time there were no less than ten trains on the bridge, causing considerable excitement and fears for the safety of the structure.

The Fourth Judicial District—Judge Rosekrans' Card.

TO THE PUBLIC: In a letter to Gov. HOFFMAN announcing the resignation of my office as Justice of the Supreme Court, I gave in few words my reasons for adopting that course; but neither Gov. HOFFMAN in appointing my successor, nor any of the public journals in commenting and animadverting upon my action, have made any allusions to these reasons. I am undesirous of placing too much weight upon attacks which I of course anticipated, but I deem it only just to myself on my retirement from public life to state to the public, before whom I have stood in a judicial capacity, the cause which actuated my retirement.

I will refrain from personalities, although custom seems to render them pardonable in political affairs, and will only say that in the exercise of my judicial office it became necessary for me to render decisions which excited against me the enmity of a powerful vindictive corporation. This corporation openly proclaimed its intention to defeat my renomination, and I am in possession of indisputable and incontrovertible evidence that my defeat was due to the successful manipulation of its funds.

When this success was certain, my friends urged me to one of two courses, either to become an independent candidate, which I declined, or to send in my resignation, thereby giving to the profession and the people an opportunity to show whether the action of a packed Convention was one by which they elected to abide. It was not without hesitation, nor without the advice of men of undoubted position and integrity in both political parties, that I decided to resign. I was well aware that by so going I should call down upon myself many unjust comments, much malignant abuse; but in my deliberate choice of a difficult and disagreeable position, I have made stronger my protest against the use of influences and agencies destructive of the purity and independence of the Judiciary.

I am not without the hope that when the political excitement of the moment shall have subsided my motives will be justly judged, and I have the full conviction that whatever various opinions may be held as to my recent action, I retire from my long services with a judicial reputation which will abide the tests of time and sentiment.

ENOCH H. ROSEKRANS.

GLENN'S FALLS, Nov. 16, 1871.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Capt. John V. Furey, Assistant Quartermaster, has been relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota and ordered to the military division of the Pacific to relieve Capt. Charles W. Foster, Assistant Quartermaster, who has been ordered to the Military Division of the Missouri.

Commander A. A. Semmes has been detached from the command of the Portsmouth and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut.-Commanders James P. Robinson, Henry H. Gorringe and C. F. Goodrich; Lieutenants Joseph E. Craig and Edward Woodman; Surgeon A. T. Oberly, Assistant Surgeon Peter A. Callan, have been detached from the Portsmouth and placed on waiting orders. Masters Charles P. Shaw and John W. Hagenman have been detached from the Portsmouth and ordered for examination for promotion.

Gunner A. J. Thomson has been detached from the Portsmouth Navy-yard and ordered to Washington.

Gunner E. J. Beacham has been detached from the Portsmouth and ordered to the Chelsea, Mass., Naval Magazine.

Rev. J. B. Van Meter, of the Baltimore Methodist Episcopal Conference, now stationed in Washington, has been appointed Chaplain of the Naval Academy.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 18—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅞ for money, and 93⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¼; 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 94⅞; 10-40s, 90¾.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅞ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 91¼; 1865, old, 93; 1867, 94⅞; 10-40s, 90¾.

PARIS, Nov. 18—A. M.—Rentes opened at 56f. 30c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18—1½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅝d. [illegible] The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady; Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅝@9⅞d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipping or shipped at Savannah or Charleston have been made at 9⅛d. for Middling. PROVISIONS—PORK, 48s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Fine Western Prime Mess.

Passengers Sailed.

NOV. 18—*In steam-ship Washington, for Havre*—Assistant Secretary of State Davis and wife, Rev. Athanase Coquerel, fils, Andres Diaz, Daniel Diaz, Wm. Mintern, Juan Julia, Mr. and Mrs. Lanagothi and child, M. Vacossin, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Coombs, Mr. and Mrs. Peres, 5 children and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Rogers, Mrs. Brown, Miss Emma Brown, [illegible]

NOV. 18—*In steam-ship City of New-York, for Liverpool*—J. Horlock, Mr. Maitland, W. R. Johnstone, R. S. Brown, John Hughes, Charles Dunn, Wm. Harris, wife and infant, B. J. Cooke, Amy Lord, J. Garvin, W. S. Pillens, R. Farmer, J. T. MacKelvie, W. E. Gaddis, Mrs. Mary E. Quin, Mrs. Mary Ferguson, Miss M. J. Moss, C. Hiss, W. H. McNiel, Rev. Thomas Maher, Albert Asher, J. Winthrop, Victor Lister, Isaac Hulne and brother, A. Jeffries, D. R. McLuman, Mr. Jones.

In steam-ship Eagle, for Havana—John Barlow and wife, John C. Hines and wife, Miss D. L. Wolcott, Miss M. S. Dunham, Miss M. Delany, Samuel W. Fox, J. P. Fox, [illegible], Mrs. J. Pemberton, Col. A. C. Weldrick, John O'Neill and wife, C. T. Mitchell, [illegible], James Anderson, [illegible], Miss C. H. Benedict, James M. Ford and wife, D. S. Carpenter, D. L. Carpenter, Jane Higgins, William [illegible], Stephen Gervan, W. C. Chapman, [illegible], Miss S. C. Morrissey, [illegible], J. A. Terry, Mrs. K. Bigelow [illegible], A. A. Fisher and wife, [illegible], Paul, P. A. Gordon, wife and servant, John Kelly and son, James Early, W. R. Gilmer, [illegible], Schwerdtfeger, C. Schwerdtfeger, [illegible], Miss J. Crow, T. Connelly, C. Ferguson, P. Colman, S. Rochford, John Connor, M. Riley, John Crossman, R. Buckley, W. Tuney, T. Barden, P. Nolan, John McCann, John Hough, C. Freiberger, John McCarty, Henry McKenzie, Henry McPeak, Theo. Stock, Joseph Baker, James Kearney, Joseph Canelo, J. Jackson, J. Cary, John Fina, Mr. Romero, P. Kennedy, Hiram Wright.

Nov. 18—*In steam-ship Batavia, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. H. Julian, two children and nurse, Mr. O'Brien, J. Magermaine, John Greene, C. F. Wood and servant, Wm. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Dobell, F. Brayer, John J. Query, Thomas Sampson, W. W. Keith, Miss Robinson, Comte Michel Daldinery, [illegible] and wife, Miss Laura G. Sanford, Miss Eliza Stobo, P. J. Jordan, Robert Stobo.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah—A. C. Bayldone, G. W. Traynor, J. Nowell, R. N. Pond, Miss Ida Bell, A. Porter, W. [illegible], Miss Stark, Chas. H. Delano, Miss L. Walton, Mrs. Butler and child, Miss Clara Woods, P. Moore and lady, Miss Fannie Graves.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship City of Brussels, from Liverpool—J. B. Small, Rev. K. R. Henning, Miss Sullivan, Mr. Frank, lady, 2 children and nurse, J. Franckleston, W. Bissard, Mr. Kennelly, J. V. Arundel, McKay, Sabiston and lady, [illegible], B. Lamont, J. C. How, Mr. Merriman, Mrs. Osbon, G. Greenwood, W. S. Grant, S. M. Goddard and lady, W. Glasgow and two daughters, Miss A. E. Lane, Miss Lowell, C. E. Bateson, F. Bamford, M. Henderson, M. du Chaillon, W. Worley, W. More, Mr. Orley, G. H. Foster, W. H. Wyatt, two infants and nurse, Mrs. Roseley, Miss Green, W. Hitchcock, Miss Neiman, Mrs. A. Ewing, Miss M. Ferril, A. M. Truesdell, Mrs. Simon, Mrs. Cornwell, Miss Julia Cornwell, A. J. Holloway, C. F. Graham, Miss Porter, Mr. Seiben.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana—W. King, U. S. N.; Francis Majesky, wife and child, Geo. A. Smith, Miss E. G. Pent, Miss Emily C. Dawe, R. Raventos, J. S. Brown, A. M. Moyno, P. Sigel, R. A. Richardson, J. B. Stanhope, George L. Dixon, wife and child, Miss Malcolm, Dr. H. E. Chipman, M. P. Echeveria, Miss J. Echeveria, Miss C. Echeveria, Capt. Jordan, Elias Moses, John Kruger and sons, Capt. Stephens, 48 seamen.

Nov. 18—*In steam-ship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—Mr. Duprey, Mr. Holmes, R. Targen, Mr. Hoyt and lady, Wm. H. Parsons.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah—C. V. Murphy, C. B. Gray, M. O'Brien.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:51 | Sun sets......4:39 | Moon sets...11:40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12:59 | Gov. Island...1:47 | Hell Gate...3:00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 18.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Bremen, (Ger.,) Lodewigs, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo, &c., Spofford Brothers & Co.; Wilmington, Cole, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Ashland, Moore, Philadelphia, James Hand; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, George B. Merrick; Wyanoke, Browne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Charles Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Juniata, Boene, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Philadelphia, Jones, Philadelphia; Europa (Br.) Campbell, Glasgow—Henderson Brothers; General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans—Frederick Baker; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah—Robert Lowden & Co.; Magnolia, Palmes, Savannah—Wm. R. Garrison; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston—H. R. Morgan & Co.; George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c.—Washington & Co.; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, Boston—H. F. Dimock.

Ships Fawn, Luce, Liverpool, T. Dunham's Nephew; Corn's Grinnell, Griffin, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Endymion, (Br.,) Banniston, London, Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Barks Sabin, (Br.,) [illegible], Queenstown or Falmouth, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Sampson, (Norw.,) Lance, Queenstown or Falmouth, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs Princess Beatrice, (Br.,) McGregor, Malaga, George H. Brewer & Co.; Victor, (Br.,) Heyliger, St. Pierre, (Mart.,) R. P. Buck & Co.; Alta Vela, McClellan, St. John, N. B., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schrs. Nettie, (Br.,) Andrews, St. Andrews, George T. Heney; Matilda M., (Br.,) Kerrigan, Hantsport, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; D. W. Sanders, Smith, Newbern; Jones Smith & Co.; Lucy, Harrison, Bagley, Jacksonville, W. Ray; Henry Lennel, Jarvis, New-Haven; Wm. M. Pharo, Edwards, Brasher City, Van Brunt & Bro.; Alpena, Fitzgerald, Fort Royal via Beaufort, Evans, Ball & Co.; C. & G. Brooks, Ludwig, Jacksonville, Bentley, Miller & Co.; A. G. Ireland, Townsend, Richmond, Van Brunt & Bro.; S. Bruen, Fisher, Wilmington, N. C., [illegible].

Sloop Emily, Mapes, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Dellamottie, Liverpool Nov. 7 and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Nov. 16, at 1:15 P. M., south of Cape Race passed an Anchor Line steam-ship bound east; 17th, lat. 41 04, lon. 65 34, ship Andrew Lovitt, (Br.,) from Ardrossan for Philadelphia; same date lat. 41 20, lon. 65 47, exchanged signals with ship Earl De Grey bound west; 18th, at 1 A. M., 145 miles east of Sandy Hook exchanged night signals with steam-ship City of Washington hence for Liverpool. The City of Baltimore brings 190 passengers.

Steam-ship Deutschland, (N. G.,) Neynaber, Bremen Nov. 4 and Southampton 7th, with mdse. and 470 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had moderate winds and rough sea the entire passage. Nov. 9, lat. 49 40, lon. 14 15, passed ship Appleton, bound W.; 11th, lat. 41 71, lon. 44 27, a Hamburg steam-ship, bound E.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Had strong N. W. gales the entire passage; 17th inst., off Cape Henry, passed steam-ship Georgia, hence for Charleston.

Steam-ship City of Brussels, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Nov. 8 and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Nov. 18, 210 miles east from Sandy Hook, met steam-ship City of Washington, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Porter, Havana Nov. 11, via Nassau 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Annie M. Small, (of Mystic,) Packer, Cardiff, 55 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to C. H. Mallory & Co. Took the northern passage, and experienced strong westerly gales most of the time; was 10 ds. W. of the Banks.

Ship Charles H. Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool Sept. 28, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Schiller, (N. G.,) Wischhusen, Havre 45 ds., in ballast, to Charles Luling & Co. Is anchored at the S. W. Spit for orders.

Bark Speedwell, Patten, Malaga 38 ds., with fruit to P. Balen & Co. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 31, took the northern passage, and had heavy N. W. gales for the last 14 ds.; 14th inst., lat. 38, lon. 62, spoke brig Rebene, steering S. E.

Brig Isabella, (Br.,) Morgan, Carthagena, 25 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Ribon & Munos. Had heavy weather; split sails and received other damage.

Brig Eliza Thomson, of New-Haven, Bates, Demerara, 26 ds., with sugar and molasses, to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Serana P. Smith, Shaw, Bangor, 9 ds., with lumber to T. H. Walker & Co.

Pilot-boat Fenakese, Flander, New-Bedford, for Virginia.

Sailed.

Steamships Washington, for Havre; Bremen, for Bremen; Batavia, City of New-York, and the Queen, for Liverpool; Europa, for Glasgow; Tybee, for St. Domingo; Wilmington, for Galveston; Gen. Meade and Gen. Cromwell, for New-Orleans; Ashland, for Fernandina; Magnolia and Huntsville, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Isaac Bell and Geo. B. Upton, for Norfolk, &c.; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Arr. bark Bounding Billow, from Malaga.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 18.—Arr. steamer James Adger, New-York; schr. Matilda Brooks, New-York.

Sld. steamers Manhattan, New-York; Falcon, Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 18.—Arr. bark Morro Castle, from Rio, for orders. Spoke, Oct. 18, ship Cunningham, from Bristol, for Peru, 42 ds. out, lat. 13 50, south lon. 34 W.

Brig Ellen Maria, (of Bangor,) Hoxie, from Malaga, which arrived 17th, reports passed Gibraltar, Sept. 30. Took the middle passage and had a succession of strong westerly winds throughout. Oct. 28, lat. 38 24, lon. 57 27, spoke brig Lula, from Richmond, Va., bound E.

Bark Lizzie H. Jackson, (of Portland,) Mahler, from Havana, which arrived 17th, and anchored on the Bar, came up yesterday, A. M., and reports had strong N. E. and N. W. winds most of the passage; Nov. 14, had a heavy S. E. gale, lasting 12 hours, causing the vessel to lay on her beam ends 3 hours; received no damage; was 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Miscellaneous.

Bark Ellen, (of St. John, N. B.,) Tucker, from Buenos Ayres, which arrived 17th and anchored on the Bar, came up yesterday morning, and reports had squally weather most of the passage; from lat. 33 40, lon. 70, had heavy gales from N. W. to N.; Nov. 14, S. E. of Barnegat, had a heavy gale from the E. S. E., with heavy rain; at 10 P. M. blowing fearful, burst the lower topsails; at 12 M. moderate wind from the westward; from lat. 34 20, lon. 75, has been 9 ds.; Nov. 3, lat. 25, lon. 59 32, passed a three-masted schr. Lucy 18, with foretopmast gone, steering southward; 9th, lat. 24 06, lon. 75 10, spoke bark Lydia H. Cole, hence for Galveston; the E. crossed the equator Oct. 10, in lon. 32.

Bark Geo. Becker, (N. G.,) Barels, from Taganrog and Gibraltar, which arr. 17th, is consigned to Heinemann, Paysoa & Morgan, (not as before reported.)

European Marine News.

MOVILLE, Nov. 18.—The Anchor line steam-ship Columbia, Capt. Small, from New-York Nov. 4, touched at this port today, en route to Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18—Arr. steamer Concordia, from New-Orleans Oct. 18.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 18—Arr. steam-ship Liberia, (Br.,) Harrison, from Boston for Liverpool, and proceeded.

CHOLERA AND SMALL-POX.

THE GIRONDIN DISINFECTANT

is now indispensable to every family, hotel-keeper, ship-owner, ferry company, railroad, sleeping, and horse car, and all public institutions. It arrests contagion, and destroys all noxious and infectious vapors or odors from whatever cause.

Its use has been adopted by the HEALTH DEPARTMENTS OF NEW-YORK AND QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND.

Call for circulars, with official reports, at the jobbing sales depots, Park & Tilford; McKesson & Robbins, John F. Henry, Abraham Binninger, Boericke at all principal druggists.

JAMES MEYER, Jr., General Agent, No. 41 Beaver-st., New-York.

KALDENBERG'S MEERSCHAUMS.—An elegant assortment of real meerschaum pipes and amber goods, all of my own make, and warranted, suitable for holiday presents; pipes and holders made to order. STORES, No. 6 John-st., first floor, upstairs; also corner of John and Nassau sts. Goods sent C. O. D. Send for circulars and price list. Post-office Box 6,724.

& LINEN

Handkerchiefs,

MERINO AND SILK

Under-Wear,

Hosiery, Gloves,

Shirts, Collars,

Cuffs, Drawers,

Robes de Chambre,

House Coats,

WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

Elegant Neck Wear

FROM

LONDON, PARIS,

AND OUR OWN

WORKROOMS.

Union Adams & Co.,

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

Nicol & Davidson,

Invite an examination of their New Goods, including very choice

REAL BRONZE AND ENAMELED CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS, STATUARY IN REAL BRONZE, BISQUE AND PARIAN, BRONZED AND GILT MANTEL SETS AND GAS FIGURES, FINE LONDON PURSES AND UMBRELLAS, FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, &c., GLASS CHANDELIERS, (Osler's new designs.)

And an immense variety of Staple and Fancy Goods too numerous to describe herein.

No. 686 Broadway.

LAST NOTICE.

ONLY THREE DAYS LEFT FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS, AS NO TICKETS WILL BE SOLD AFTER WEDNESDAY NEXT.

1,003 GIFTS!

AMOUNTING TO

$200,000.

THE GRAND GIFT CONCERT AND DISTRIBUTION

for the benefit of the New-York Foundling Asylum and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington, D. C., to be held at Lincoln Hall, Washington, D. C., under and by virtue of a permit from the Honorable Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on THURSDAY, NOV. 23, 1871. POSITIVELY NO POSTPONEMENT.

After the concert the Commissioners will award to the successful ticket holders 1,003 gifts, amounting to $200,000. Hon. H. McCullough, Elkton, Md.; Major T. Castle, Baltimore, Md., Commissioners. Hon. James S. Negley, M. C., Pittsburg, Penn., Trustee.

The Commissioners having in charge this Prize Concert have appointed the following prominent and reliable gentlemen to superintend the drawing of prizes, and the public may rest assured that the drawing will be under their immediate control, and that it will be fairly and honorably made.

Dr. John B. Blake, President National Metropolitan Bank, Washington; J. C. Garland, Treasurer Franklin Telegraph Company, Washington; Col. P. E. O'Brien, Washington; John Van Riswick, Washington; Hon. Robert Fowler, late State Treasurer of Maryland; Major Dorsey Herbert, of Hagerstown, Md. Tickets, $5 each, for sale by N. Ponce de Leon, Stationer, No. 22 Union-square, and the General Agent, P. C. Devlin, Stationer, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York.

Furniture and Bedding.

AN OPPORTUNITY RARELY OFFERED.

WE WILL SELL AN ENTIRE CHAMBER SUITE,

WITH THE BEDDING, FOR $30.

AN IMITATION WALNUT BEDSTEAD,
AN IMITATION WALNUT BUREAU,
AN IMITATION WALNUT LADIES' DRESSING GLASS,
AN IMITATION WALNUT TOILET TABLE,
AN IMITATION WALNUT WASHSTAND,
AN IMITATION WALNUT TOWEL-RACK,
FOUR IMITATION WALNUT CHAIRS,
A BED WITH GOOD TICKING,
TWO PILLOWS WITH GOOD TICKING,
AND A BOLSTER WITH GOOD TICKING.
THE ABOVE ENTIRE CHAMBER-SUITE AND BEDDING FOR $30.

We have on hand, covered and in muslin, an immense stock of PARLOR FURNITURE, manufactured for the holiday trade, which we offer at very close prices.

BUFFETS, HALLSTANDS, ETAGERES, WARDROBES, EXTENSION TABLES, in endless variety, and all other goods usually found in a first-class furniture and bedding establishment.

EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

G. & S. Heyman & Mack.

Nos. 276, 278, 280, 282 Houston-st., corner of Hudson, Nos. 236 and 238 Hudson-st., corner of Houston. Main entrance corner of Houston and Hudson sts. Up-town store, No. 255 6th-av., corner 23d-st. Factories Nos. 276, 278, and 280 Hudson-st.

WEBER

PIANO-FORTES.

Pronounced by the first Musical Talent, Seminaries, the Press, &c., the

BEST PIANOS MADE.

Prices as reasonable and terms as easy as consistent with thorough workmanship.

WAREROOMS,

5TH-AV.,

Corner 16th-st., New-York.

BELFAST GINGER ALE.

CAUTION.—CANTRELL & COCHRANE, of Belfast, Ireland, sole makers of the celebrated "BELFAST GINGER ALE," beg to caution the public that their Ginger Ale can only be had genuine from their wholesale agents in New-York—Mr. W. A. Ross, No. 48 Pine-st.; Messrs. J. Tripp & Bros., No. 37 Nassau-st., and Messrs. Clark & Smith, No. 14 Vesey-st.

For French China

AT HALF PRICE, GO DIRECT

TO THE MANUFACTURERS.

FINE QUALITY FRENCH CHINA DINNER SERVICE FOR TWELVE, $37.
TEA SETS, 44 PIECES, $8 50.
GOLD AND COLORED BAND TEA SETS, 44 PIECES, $9 50.
RICH DECORATED DINNER SETS, 160 PIECES, $65.
FINE QUALITY LIMOGE DINNER SERVICE for 12, $18 50.

A LARGE IMPORTATION OF FRENCH

JARDINIERES,

WITH

FLOWERPOT

AND

FLOWERS

COMPLETE

FOR

$10,

Worth $18.

FRENCH BRONZES, CLOCKS, PARIAN STATUARY, CHINA VASES, BISQUE FIGURES, TABLE GLASS AND CUTLERY. ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF FRENCH ARTICLES, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, AT A REDUCTION OF 50 PER CENT.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. MORTON & CO.,

French Arcade,

No. 843 Broadway, Between 13th and 14th sts.

FURNITURE!

CURTAIN GOODS!

FURNITURE COVERINGS!

(NEW STYLES.)

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS

HAVING

Greatly Reduced the Prices

of their Goods, invite inspection from Buyers.

657 & 659 BROADWAY,

OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

AT WILSON & GREIG'S,

No. 771 Broadway, Corner of 9th-st.

GREAT BARGAINS.

WILSON & GREIG, not wishing to wait until the end of the season, have already re-marked the goods in several of their departments.

Desiring to close out their stock of COLORED DRESS GOODS, they have marked them down regardless of cost, as they wish hereafter to keep only a MOURNING DEPARTMENT. This stock comprises some of the choicest materials for LADIES' DRESSES and SUITS, and there will also be found desirable goods for CHILDREN'S DRESSES, and a lot of useful REMNANTS, at very low prices.

The CLOTH DEPARTMENT contains a greater variety of novelties for Ladies' and Children's Cloaks than in any other house. VELVET BEAVERS, ASTRAKHANS, TRICOTS, and WHITE LAMBSKIN, have been marked down much below their value, to close.

WILSON & GREIG will offer on MONDAY, a large lot of PARIS ZOUAVE WAISTS and HOUSE JACKETS, made and unmade, in Cashmere, Alpaca, Grenadine, Foulard and Beaded Cashmere, from $1 to $7, decided bargains.

In the CLOAK and SUIT DEPARTMENT a large variety of garments desirable for the present season are now offered at greatly reduced prices.

Also, in CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and SUITS, an extensive reduction in price has been made to insure a rapid sale.

As usual, a full line of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING, INFANTS' WARDROBES, and LADIES' TROUSSEAUX, will always be found at reasonable prices.

The LACE DEPARTMENT is already replete with novelties in view of the holidays, so that ladies will do well to call early to secure the first choice.

J. B. P. PARIS CORSETS, the best made.

WILSON & GREIG also call attention to a large assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURS at very moderate prices.

URGENT MOURNING.

Being prepared with a stock of READY-MADE MOURNING, they can now fill all orders of a pressing nature at the very shortest notice, and in complete taste.

A full line of MOURNING GOODS in BOMBAZINES, HENRIETTA CLOTH, CASHMERE, two yards wide, very cheap. CRETONNE CLOTH, AUSTRALIAN CRAPES, TAMISE, IMPERIAL SERGES, VELOURS extra width, EMBROIDERED DRAP D'ETE, English and French SATINES, and other choice materials.

A job lot of ALPACAS, very cheap.

The DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT is still increasing in popularity, and with greater facilities they are enabled to fill all orders for WEDDING, MOURNING, RECEPTION or EVENING DRESSES, with dispatch, and at reasonable charges.

A choice lot of Paris-made FRINGES, ORNAMENTS and GIMPS, entire novelties for cloaks and dresses.

WILSON & GREIG invite special attention to a large assortment of HOSIERY and GLOVES of the best makes, superior to any heretofore offered.

A full line of BOUDIER'S celebrated KID GLOVES in choice colors.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

A case of elegant Paris-made DINNER DRESSES, ORGANDIE TUNICS, and Polonaises for evening wear; OPERA CLOAKS and TUNICS, and EMBROIDERED JACKETS and POLONAISES in CLOTH and CASHMERE, to which an early inspection is invited.

Also, a case of REVERSIBLE CARDINALS for carriage and evening wear. New styles.

WILSON & GREIG,

No. 771 Broadway, Corner of 9th-st.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS,

ARE THE CHEAPEST, BECAUSE THEY SURPASS ALL OTHERS IN

TONE, FINISH, AND DURABILITY.

WARE-ROOMS, NO. 2 EAST 14TH-ST.

FURNITURE.

AT RETAIL.

WE MANUFACTURE THE MEDIUM QUALITIES OF FURNITURE, SUCH AS

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITES,

From $75 to $300.

PARLOR SUITES

From $100 to $600.

We have opened our immense

WHOLESALE WAREROOMS

To the Retail Trade, and show the largest variety of any manufacturer in the City.

Printed illustrations of all styles of Furniture of our own manufacture furnished, on application by mail or otherwise. GEO. W. BAXTER & CO.

309 and 304 Canal-st., Cor. Mulberry.

DIAMOND SPECTACLES.

IF YOU VALUE YOUR EYESIGHT, USE THESE PERFECT LENSES, GROUND FROM MINUTE CRYSTAL PEBBLES, manufactured by "SPENCER OPTICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY," NEW-YORK. CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade-mark—[Diamond.] For sale by responsible Agents throughout the Union. Sold in this City by the following jewelers and opticians: HOWARD & CO., No. 22 Fifth-av.; T. KIRKPATRICK, No. 308 Broadway; D. W. CHAPMAN, No. 1,145 Broadway; A. C. BENEDICT, No. 22 Bowery; J. H. JOHNSON & ROBINSON, No. 150 Bowery; R. P. SQUIRE, No. 82 Bowery; W. P. GLEASON, No. 1,233 3d-av.; R. FERRIS, No. 101 8th-av.; C. H. PHELPS, No. 571 6th-av.; H. N. SQUIRE, No. 97 Fulton-st.; G. W. WELSH, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., corner of Park-place.

A GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE.

English Brussels carpets, $1 25; fine ingrains, 40 cents per yard; thick oil-cloth, 40 cents per yard; fine gold wall-paper, 50 cents; good paper, 12 cents per roll; fine gold window shades, $1 per pair; also curtains, mats, &c. J. W. COATES, No. [illegible]